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FIRST EDITION.

NEW ORLEANS.

tigation by the Congres- ional Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—At 11:15 the Congressional Committee re-assembled in the room of the United States Circuit Court, a large number of spectators being present. The first witness called was Gen. F. N. Ogden, who said: I am commanding officer of the White League in the city. The object and purposes of the White League are clearly defined in their constitution. [The constitution was here submitted and read.] Our organization is simply for defensive purposes. The condition of affairs in Louisiana called for such an organization. It was established in July, 1874. We called it

White League

because we could only rely upon white people in our conditidn. With political offices we have nothing to do in the city of New Orleans. Our roll will call from 2,500 to 2,800 men. I have organized out of these two regiments of infantry and one of artillery. We have officers for these regiments. Governor Penn authorized the men to organize a militia when he was Acting Governor. I was under Governor Penn's orders on the 14th of September. Some of the organizations now are armed; I can't say how much, as I have not received my reports. We have

No Artillery

only what we made ourselves for the 14th of September. Some of the arms captured on the 14th of September were captured by parties outside of my command. Those immediately under my command took none of the captured guns. Some of those outside parties who took guns have since reported, and claim to be members of the White League. I don't know the strength of the League in the parishes. (To Mr. Phelps:) Immediately on the organization of the League it assumed a military character. We had no armory. The guns held by members of the Crescent City White League were obtained by themselves. We have had very irregular meetings since the 14th of September. We have other companies, who I see meet often. I issued no orders since the 14th of September. Regarding drill, the officers of the company attend to that. I am sometimes present at drill. We have no armories that I know of. The League have not met lately for discussion.

The Last Meeting

was about two weeks ago. I then called a meeting of the Crescent City White League Club. The meeting was to get funds to pay the expenses of a procession held after the election. We also passed resolutions of non-interference with the Returning Club. This club was really the only club of the League organization. Our club has

Taken No Political Steps

since the 14th of September. We passed no resolutions hinting to any member to discharge a negro who voted the Republican ticket. Before the election I summoned my staff and a few other gentlemen to take steps to "police" the city on the 2d of November. I divided my command into three divisions, one under command of Colonel Behan, another under Colonel Glynn, and a third under Major Blank. They were to place fifteen men near each poll to prevent disturbances. I did this because I was told measures would be taken to create a quarrel.

The Leagues in the State

are not under my command, though I believe they would obey me if I issued orders. There was no central or federal organization of the northern parishes of the State before in New Orleans. I don't know that any Republican is a member of our club. A gentleman who was in the Federal army fell with us on the fourteenth of September.

New Orleans is not as Prosperous

in business as heretofore. The decline of prosperity in New Orleans is owing to our administrations. Some of our trade with Texas has been taken away by St. Louis. I don't know whether the loss of our Texas trade is the cause of the decline. My men informed me that many colored men voted the Conservative ticket at the election. Many colored men came to me for protection from Republicans after the election, and I gave it to them. (To Mr. Potter.) I put out men on election day to prevent disturbances, as any fighting at the polls would be construed into intimidation. The organization grew out of the condition of affairs here. Our people were

In Terror of the Metropolitan Police,

who committed outrages, and were sent out into parishes to execute the orders of the usurpation. The Metropolitan Brigade were all armed. They turned out on the streets and drilled with arms. There was a Black League, but I never saw it. (To Mr. Foster.) On the 14th of September we went out on the streets to get arms belonging to us that were on board a ship. The police were on the levee, and as we were going to get arms, I was informed of the advance of the police. Then I formed my line of battle. The White League was not an organization for the purpose of helping the Democratic party. We helped both parties in preserving the peace. The meeting held that day demanded the abdication of the Government. I was acting in concert with the people.

One of the Purposes of the Organization

on the morning of the 14th was to get these arms. The League did not know my purpose. I acted not with the Committee of Seventy, but with a committee of citizens. My purpose that morning was not a peaceful one. (To Mr. Potter.) We surrendered the State House to Colonel Brooks during Penn's Governorship. The city was perfectly quiet. Politics are pretty much divided on the color line. We made efforts to gain over some of the colored vote, but had no intimidation. If the Federal Government had not interfered we would have had perfect quiet here during the few days of the Penn Government. I don't believe it would have been prudent for a man to express sympathy with the Kellogg Government, on account of the excitement.

General Ogden was asked, after the conclusion of his evidence, by Mr. Potter, to furnish the names of the negro men he had called on him for protection, which he did.

A Colored Man's Testimony.

James Lewis, colored, late City Administrator, testified that he was acquainted with the condition of the colored people politically. They are Republicans; don't think you can find ten out of a hundred who are Democrats. Republican and Democratic ticket this time in a fair election had been before. Several reasons are assigned for the cause for the change in their vote, but I believe the principal one is that they were afraid of losing their situations. There was no secret organization among the colored people; knew of no reason why the whites should have feared negro violence; never saw colored men drilling who did not belong to the militia; don't think there was a Democratic club consisting of fifteen men in the city at any time; think about 1,800 voted the Conservative ticket. Some of them told me they voted the Republican ticket wrapped up in a Conservative ticket, for fear of being detected; believed some few of them were rewarded by appointments. It is said that the whites, during last fall had been allowed to exercised their political views, would have vote the Republican ticket. There were squads of citizens at every poll, which intimidated them.

Capt. Jeffries, of Rapides Parish, testified that the election in Alexandria passed off quietly. There was a company of United States infantry encamped in the square, and squads of soldiers were sent to the polling places in the Parish Sunday, preceding the election. Maj. Bollinger told me he had instructions to furnish troops wherever required by the Republican party. Six boxes were thrown out by the Returning Board. Mr. Bay received a protest against five boxes in the parish. No secret organization existed in Rapides. I addressed the colored people by invitation. Twenty-seven colored men on my plantation voted the Conservative ticket. There was no intimidation. A Federal officer told me it was the fairest election he ever saw. The colored people voted the Conservative ticket because of the ineffectiveness of the present officials. We promised protection in all their rights if we were successful in the campaign. There is a strong attachment between the colored man and his old master. About one hundred and fifty white persons and four hundred colored in the parish abstained from voting. The Supervisor of Registration told me several times that the election was a fair one.

G. W. Stafford and John Prescott, of Rapides parish, were examined, their testimony substantially corroborating the statements of Capt. Jeffries.

G. Y. Kelso, of Rapides parish, was also before the committee. He is a colored State Senator. He said there was intimidation by threats to discharge. They did not have any Republican meeting in the parish on account of the bad feeling against them, and the fear that they would be broken up by violence.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel at 8 P. M.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 31.—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced forbidding City Councils to fix the price of gas for a longer period than two years, and providing that in case either the gas companies or the consumers believe the price fixed is unjust, they may apply to the Common Pleas Court for a revision of such action. In case the consumers apply for such revision, their complaint shall extend to the prices charged at the time the complaint is made. The burden of the proof is put upon the gas companies to show that their prices fixed are not unreasonable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1874.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Pacific Mail investigation was resumed this morning. Rufus Hatch produced a number of letters found on the files of the Pacific Mail Company, embracing two from Irwin dated Washington, and addressed to the Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Company, each acknowledging the receipt of $5,000, and one from Bellows, Vice President, to Irwin, dated San Francisco, desiring Irwin's presence in New York, to give the company all the information possible as to what he did in Washington to obtain an increased subsidy. In a letter dated Washington, March 5th, Irwin writes as follows: "To Bellows, Vice-President—To oblige some of our best and strongest friends, I have promised a berth as freight clerk on the China line to Henry F. Jones of Massachusetts."

Mr. Bellows, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Company, testified that he never reported to the Executive Committee when the checks for $750,000 were given to Irwin by Stockwell to procure a subsidy; didn't know why the annual report didn't show that $100,000 too much had been paid for the building of each of the ships Tokia and Pekin. He thought the annual report would mislead any person not acquainted with the secrets of the company, knew that the entry of the $650,000 charged to Hartriott and Myler in the books of the company was false, but he did not know it at the time. Witness found it out shortly afterwards; did not think it was his duty to tell this to the Board of Directors, because he was not asked about it; did not know how much money was spent in Washington for the subsidy, did not know any more about it except in matters relating Irwin's house there. In regard to the subsidy, the books of the company under Stockwell were so kept that any person not in the secret would know nothing about the matter; thought the contract with regard to the subsidy was entirely between Stockwell and Irwin.

Lockwood, of the firm of Lockwood & Co., testified that he had heard that about one million dollars had been expended to procure the passage of the subsidy. Witness thought this was told to him in conversation with Frederick Billings, who said the million dollars had gone nobody knew where. Did not recollect the date, but thought it was in the winter of 1872-73; never followed up this matter to see if there was any truth in it.

Darien Surveying Expedition.

The officers of the United States Darien Surveying Expedition arrived in this city yesterday, and immediately proceeded to complete the preparations necessary for the expedition. The party consists of Lieut. Frederick Collins, commanding; Lieut. James G. Eaton, Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, Lieut. L. C. Paine, Ensign L. Seabury, and Assistant Surgeon Norfleet and two other officers, who were yesterday transferred to Commodore Hull's party. They leave on Saturday, in the Acapulco, for Aspinwall, where they join the United States steamer Canandaigua, which will convey the party to the Gulf of Uraba and the Patrato river to Napipi. The Canandaigua will also furnish such mules and material as may be required for the prosecution of the survey. The party will return in May.

BREVITIES.

····Farewell 1874.

····Welcome 1875.

····A Happy New Year to all.

····About this time good resolutions are in order.

····Newspapers commence prepaying postage to-day.

····When writing letters, remember to date them 1875 instead of 1874.

····Twenty four patients were removed yesterday from Dixmont Insane Asylum to the new Erie Poor House.

····It is proposed to in a measure relieve real estate from the present heavy tax imposed on it by taxing mortgages.

····Old Trinity's chimes rang out a welcome to the New Year at the first sound of the clock denoting the hour of twelve.

····Mr. James W. Woodburn is about to institute suit against the city to recover for damage done to his property by the recent slide on Brownsville avenue.

····During the past month there were two hundred and eighteen cases disposes of at the Allegheny Mayor's office. The receipts from fines were $146.75.

····The report of Coroner McCallin shows that during the year three hundred inquests have been held, eleven of which were held during the month of December.

····A charge of aggravated assault and battery was preferred against Fred Shenny by Philopena Kelly, before Alderman Schaffer of the South Side yesterday. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendent.

····A bill is being prepared for passage at the Coming session of the Legislature diverting the revenues received from liquor licenses from the Commonwealth, which is now claimed to be self sustaining, and turning them into the City Treasury.

····The Banko dealers, who were arrested some time ago, by Officers McGovern and O'Mara, and who were committed to jail for Court, furnished bail yesterday and at once left the city without giving the grass an instant's time to grow under their feet.

····Yesterday about half past twelve o'clock Mr. Henry Kuhn, a resident of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, was instantly killed by being run over by a train near George's station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county. He leaves a family to mourn his untimely end.

····On Wednesday night Mr. Ruckensink, of Wilkinsburg, while on his way home from the depot was knocked down and robbed of all the money on his person, and the same night his cigar store and barber shop were burned down entailing a loss of about $200, against which he had no insurance.

····A descent was made upon a squad of euchre players at Temperanceville on Wednesday, and three parties named McDonald, Malone and Dillon, captured who were taken before Deputy Mayor Carter. They left ten dollars each for their appearance yesterday morning, but they didn't come around.

····The will of John A. Oatman late Superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Company was filed in the Registers office yesterday. Decedent bequeaths all his property to his wife and appoints her and Alexander Gordon Esq. executrix and executor of the Estate. The document is dated Decembre 17, 1874.

····A bill in equity was filed in the District Court yesterday, by Jacob Fetter, Sr., against Daniel Ahl, asking for the payment of $1,200 on a tract of land in Kilbuck township. The complainant alleges that he sold the respondent fifty acres of ground, and that a mistake of six acres in the measurement of the same was made, hence he seeks to recover the amount as stated.

····There seems to be some difficulty ahead in Mr. Lashell's induction into the office of County Commissioner. It will be remembered that he was elected to fill an anticipated vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Stuckrath, but it is said that gentleman claims that under the new Constitution he holds his office until 1876, and that the election of Mr. Lashell was premature.

····The wife of Mr. John S. Henninger, who resides on Center avenue, in East Liberty, met with a sad accident on Wednesday morning, which resulted in her death about five o'clock, the same evening. She was sitting by a table, when one of the children overturned a lighted lamp in her lap which set fire to her clothing, inflicting injuries which resulted as stated. Deceased leaves a husband and three children.

····We called attention some days since to sales of real estate made by Mr. Thomas F. Stewart, the broker, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. He tells us the activity continues, notwithstanding the croaking of despondent individuals, who either from interested motives or a natural tendency to dyspepsia come to their offices at ten o'clock and go home at three, and talk the while about "great fall in real estate," panic in stocks, bankruptcy of firms and individuals, &c., and call that business. And at the same time, all the best property is quietly being picked up, on our best streets, and around the parks in Allegheny, and by parties too, who are able and intend to hold it, "knowing that "real estate is the basis of all security."

PERSONAL.

Treasurer Magee and Controller Snodgrass think the taxes will not be increased next year.

We tax our congratulations much pleasure in extending to our young friend E. G. Scott, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, on his entrance in the happy fraternity of Benedicts, having taken to himself as the most beautiful one of Pittsburgh's most accomplished daughters. May his sky be cloudless and his council fire never be extinguished.

ALDERMANIC.

First Ward, Allegheny.

The friends of Mr. George W. Lyon, of the First ward, Allegheny, will present his name to the citizens of the ward for the honorable position of Alderman at the next city election. Mr. Lyon is well-known as an upright, honorable and high-minded man, who will fill the position he aspires to, if elected, with impartiality, dignity and efficiency. He has long been a resident of the community, and always enjoyed a reputation for thorough honesty and fair dealing. The position of Alderman is one requiring sterling qualities, although sometimes the very important matter is not sufficiently cared for. Should Mr. Lyon succeed, we have no fear of his administration of the important office, and believe he will serve the people with credit to himself, and with justice to all who come before him.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

Prince Alphonso Proclaimed King of Spain.

The Proposed Second Chamber in the French Assembly.

FRANCE.

New Year's Reception by the President.

PARIS, December 31.—The *Journal Officiale* announces that at the reception on New Year's day by President MacMahon, he will be attended by the Marshals and Generals on duty, and also by Monsigneur Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, who will stand beside the President. This is the first time since the reign of Charles X. that a prelate of Paris has been so placed, and the fact of the leader of the French ultra-montanes holding the post of honor causes a great sensation. Marshal MacMahon thus inflicts indirectly a slight on the prerogative of the National Assembly, although he possibly never intended to do so.

The Proposed Second Chamber.

PARIS, December 31.—The proposition for the creation of a Senate was the chief subject of discussion at the meeting in the Palace of Elysee yesterday between representatives of the Ministry and those of the various groups in the Assembly. All the Deputies declared that it was impossible to separate the Senate bill from other constitutional laws.

MM. Dufaure and Leon Say insisted that provision be made for the transmission of Marshal MacMahon's powers even after the termination of the Septennate.

The Deputies representing the Right replied that the Septennate was merely personal, whereupon Marshal MacMahon observed that should anything happen to him, the country, being without any organized Government, would pass through a terrible crisis.

The Duke De Audiffret Pasquier remarked that the question of transmission could be again examined after 1880, when it might be possible to find some ground upon which to compromise.

Another meeting will be held on Saturday. The *Journal Des Debats* says that an understanding between the two Centres is possible, but if effected, it will be independently of the Right.

SPAIN.

Prince Alphonso Proclaimed King of Spain.

PARIS, December 31.—A dispatch from Madrid, under to-day's date, says that Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King of Spain, and is recognized by all the forces comprising the armies of the North and Centre.

The Spanish Consul at Bourg Madaine has notified the Sub-Prefect of Bayonne that Donna Blanca, wife of Don Alphonso, has crossed the frontier into Spain, and proceeded toward Leo De Urgel.

SANTANDER, December 31.—The Governor of Santander has resigned. The town is quiet. The navy is favorable to Alphonso. Marshal Serrano has gone to Madrid.

PARIS, December 31.—The Minister of the Interior has sent the following dispatch to the Governors of Provinces:

"Alphonso XII. has been unanimously proclaimed king by the nation, army and ministry. A regency has been formed under the presidency of Canovas Delcasello, without a portfolio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you."

King Alphonso's Ministry is announced, as follows: Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cordenas, Justice; Jovellar, War; Salaverria, Finance; Molins, Marine; Robalo, Interior; Orovio, Commerce; Ayala, Colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

STRATHROY, December 31.—The Board of Trade of this place held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity as embodied in the [illegible] treaty, and a large and influential meeting at Ayr, a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of the treaty.

ASIA MINOR.

Famine and Disease.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 31.—Since the famine set in in Asia Minor, fifty thousand persons migrated from various parts of the country to the city of Adana, half of whom have since succumbed to disease.

VICKSBURG.

The Congressional Committee Investigating the Recent Troubles —The Mayor Examined.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 31.—The Congressional Investigating Committee arrived yesterday, and met to-day in the Court House, the full committee being present, with Chairman Conger in the chair. Quite a number of prominent citizens of the city were in attendance. Mayor Oiefy was the first witness examined, who stated that the police force of the city had not been increased until after the fight of December 7th, and that his proclamation issued on that day, and hereto-fore sent in these dispatches, was published at 8 A. M. In reply to a question by Mr. Conger, he said the proclamation was issued because the one issued by Gov. Ames was unfair and calculated to excite the people. On Sunday, the 6th of December, Crosby, (colored), the Sheriff, came to him and told him that the colored people in the country were very much excited about his being put out of office, and asked him to assist him in preserving the peace, which he promised to do. About three o'clock next morning, Dr. Shannon and two other gentlemen came to his house, woke him up, and told him

Armed Bodies of Negroes

were marching on the city. He told Shannon to have the court house and fire bells rung, so as to arouse the people. Though he had heard so many such rumors, he thought little of them. But about 9 o'clock Dr. Hunt came to him and reported three or four hundred armed negroes

Marching on the City

by the Grove street road. He then issued his proclamation ordering them to retire to their homes, and sent policemen Welsh and Hays to meet the negroes and read the proclamation to them. They had white handkerchiefs on sticks. They returned about 9:30 and reported that the negroes had fired on them, and would not allow them to approach.

(By Mr. Conger)—Were they both sent on the same road? (Answer)—The negroes were reported approaching by the Halliwin's Ferry and Hall's Ferry roads. Welsh went on the former and Hays on the latter. They had the proclamation printed on posters.

(By Mr. Conger)—Did they make an official report? (Answer)—Did not see them till afternoon, when Welsh reported that they had fired on him; also that the negroes seemed to be fighting among themselves, and were in confusion. After issuing the proclamation the Mayor rode around town, cautioning the people who had arms to repair to the Court House. The company which had gone out on the Jackson road returned, reporting that they had a fight and

Killed Fifteen or Twenty Negroes,

but afterwards learned that not that many were killed. The negroes had formed a scout on the Warrenton road, and fearing an outbreak in town returned and told the police not to leave their beats. The Warrenton road scouts returned and reported no enemy; but about the same time I received a report of

Fighting on the Jackson Road,

that the negroes were routed, with [illegible] five or thirty killed. These reports were not official. Met at the Court House Peter Crosby (colored), Sheriff, was brought there under arrest by order of Col. Miller, in command of the citizens. He was kept there until evening, when all become quiet. He was then sent to Jackson.

The Third Fight

occurred on the Jackson road, near the Pemberton Monument, and lasted half an hour, but was principally at long range. This was the hardest fight of the day. He heard that thirty or forty negroes had been killed and one white man, Brown, and another wounded. This was the last fight, and occurred between nine and ten o'clock. Brown, the white man killed, was coming into town from the country, and did not belong to our force.

(By Mr. Conger)—Were any persons killed in the city that day? (Answer)—No, sir. I heard that a colored man had been shot in the jaw who refused to leave the street when ordered; heard that early in the morning five negroes took a gun from a man on the street, but did not see it. Mr. Grome's son saw it.

(By Mr. Conger)—What time was the proclamation issued? (Answer)—About noon, after the fighting was over.

(By same)—Were there fights in the city limits? (Answer)—The first one, on Grove street, was just at the corporation line, while the second was at Pemberton Monument was half a mile outside.

(By the same)—Did you make any disposition of the bodies of the killed? (Answer)—They were outside the city limits, but I went to Newton, county Treasurer, to have them buried. He said to me I would sign a paper to the county under a letter he would,—which I did.

(By Mr. Conger)—Did you feel you had any more right to kill them outside the city limits then to bury them? (Answer)—My instructions to Col. Miller were to defend the city; did not tell him where to go.

One trial will satisfy the most doubtful, of the real merit of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, especially for *Piles, Burns,* and all *Skin Diseases.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Sheridan and staff arrived in New Orleans on Wednesday night.

—The mercury at points in New Hampshire last Wednesday night fell to thirty degrees below zero.

—The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* was purchased by Paul Morrill, one of the proprietors, for sixty five thousand dollars.

—A dispatch from Tucson says very rich gold mines have been discovered in Sonora, on the San Miguel river. The claims cover a surface two miles square.

—Jno. Delarry and Samuel Richard were killed on Wednesday by an explosion in the Sutro Tunnel. Mr. Pillow was fatally injured and several others severely hurt.

—Wm. B. Miller, a brakeman on the I. B. & W. Railway, fell from a freight train going west from Indianapolis last Wednesday night, and was instantly killed. His remains were found on the track in the morning.

—Hon. Henry N. Walker has sold his stock in the Detroit *Free Press* to Wm Quimby, and retires from the paper. Mr. Quimby, who has been editor of the *Free Press* for the past ten years, now takes entire charge of its editorial columns.

—That most excellent murder and cremation item that has been making such a sensation in Columbus, Ohio, for the past week, was utterly spoiled by the unexpected return of the supposed victim, Jacob Neiswander, who denies that he was murdered, and says he left home on account of family troubles.

—A company has been incorporated in Salt Lake City to build a broad gauge railroad from the terminus of the Utah Southern, seventy-five miles south of there, to the navigable waters of the Colorado river, and will commence work immediately on the completion of the Utah Southern, of which about sixty miles are completed, and the iron is being laid on the remainder at the rate of about half a mile per day.

—It is understood that certain parties have made a careful canvas of the members of the Wisconsin Legislature, which meets on the 13th of January, to ascertain their views on the Potter law, establishing rates for passengers and freights. They are still very reticent as to the results of this canvas, but it is believed that a decided majority are in favor of repealing the law. A consideration that is believed to have great influence is that most of the smaller railway enterprises in the State are in desperate financial straits. The stagnation that has overtaken business in general throughout the States acts as a strong argument in the same behalf.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1874.

The Indians.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has issued a circular letter to superintendents and agents of the Indian Department, instructing them to notify the several bands or tribes of Indians under their supervision that they must confine themselves wholly within the limits of their respective reservations, and that under no pretext must they leave without a special permit in writing from the agent or superintendent, and that no permit will be granted by any agent or superintendent except it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that its issuance will inure to the benefit of the applicant, and will, in no event, be likely to prove disadvantageous to the discipline of the Indian service. Whenever it shall be deemed to be either necessary or judicious to grant a permit, immediate application should be made before its issuance to the commanding officer of the nearest military force, who will furnish sufficient guard to accompany and remain with the Indians and to remain within the white settlements, and who will escort their passage through such settlement to be as expeditious as possible. The Indians are to be warned that without the protection guaranteed them by a written permit and military guard or escort, they are liable to be looked upon and treated as hostile bands.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

Concluding Sessions of Pittsburgh Councils—Councils—Police, Water, Street, Market, Survey and Road—Pay Rolls Approved—Votes of Thanks Tendered.

The following committees of Councils held final sessions yesterday afternoon and last night, in Municipal Hall, and transacted the business noted;

STREET COMMITTEE.

The Street Committee held a special meeting in the Common Council chamber last evening, S. P. Fulton, Esq. in the chair. On motion of Mr. Rafferty the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The pay rolls for the month of December were presented and approved, as follows:

First district	$ 746 91
Second district	756 35
Third district	656 87
Ward grading	56 63
Construction	1,051 00
Engineer spay roll	4,861 97
Total	$8,149 73

The bond of Charles Ort, temporary Commissioner of the sixth district, was presented and approved.

The following assessments were presented and approved: Vine street, from Wylie to Centre avenue. Virgin alley, from Walnut to Saw Mill Run. Herrick alley, from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth street. Thirty-ninth street, from Mary street to Liberty avenue.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to put a sewer drop on Winebiddle street, near Centre street. Adopted.

Mr. Dannells moved that no change be made in the grade of Forbes street, between Boyd and Chestnut streets. Adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Rafferty, recommending an ordinance for the opening of Forbes street, from Boyd to Fifth avenue, so as to stop at Old avenue and High street.

Mr. Dannells spoke against the resolution and read a report that his ward had in favor, in which he said the people were too heavily taxed already, and thought there could be no material benefit arising from the opening of the street, as there are outlets sufficient to enable people to travel without it.

Mr. Dannells stated that the ordinance bearing on this street was passed over a year ago, and that if it had been known that such action was likely to be taken a large number of property holders would have been present to oppose it. He thought it would make a fine avenue and should be completed.

At this juncture Mr. McMahon moved that the question be laid over until the next meeting, which had the support of Mr. Robinson, who thought it would give those interested an opportunity to be present and make known their wishes. The motion to postpone the matter was carried.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. West:

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of the City Treasurer to pay the several Street Commissioners the aggregate amounts of their respective pay rolls; Mr. Kennedy, the street commissioner, taking the personal receipts for the same, being disbursed by them to the employes under their supervision; and

WHEREAS, In the light of recent events this system has proved defective; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and is hereby requested to fix a time after six o'clock, P. M., on a certain day, to keep his office open for the purpose of paying the employes of the Street Department, so that no time will be lost either by the city or its employes in receiving their monthly pay. Adopted.

Mr. Rafferty presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to consider the expediency of consolidating the South Side street districts. Passed, and Messrs. Rafferty, Robinson and Dannells were appointed as the committee.

The Street Commissioner of the Seventh district was instructed to repair the steps leading from Chestnut street to the top of the hill near the German Catholic church, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

An ordinance was ordered to be reported to Councils authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Washington avenue, between Brownsville avenue and the city line.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Milligan, extending the thanks of the committee to Mr. S. P. Fulton for the satisfactory manner with which he had presided over the meetings of the committee during the year. It was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown the Street Commissioner of the Third District was instructed to extend the sewer on Forty-second street, about ten or fifteen feet.

On motion of Mr. West votes of thanks were tendered to Clerk Booth and the reporters of the press, after which the committee adjourned *sine die*.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Police Committee met last night in the Select Council chamber, Mr. Duff in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Braun, Rowswell, W. C. Brown, Knoweland, Batin, Watson, Foley, Turney and Thompson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which a number of bills amounting to $800.90 were approved and ordered to be paid. The police pay roll for December, amounting to $16,034.00, was presented and a number of members objected to allowing pay to the day Captain of the Central Station for extra time served. The pay roll, with the extra time included, was put to a vote of the committee, and the chairman declared it approved by a majority, but several who voted with the minority refused to sign it, which will probably result in the Controller declining to issue warrants until the signatures of all the members are attached to the pay roll.

F. A. Renkert and W. C. Porter, who were appointed by the Mayor to positions on the police force, were confirmed.

Mr. Braun offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Charles P. Duff, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties of chairman of this committee during the past year.

Mr. Duff returned his acknowledgements, and said that the only thing he could wish for was the conferring of additional power on the committee. Its duties now only consist in confirming appointments of the Mayor and signing the pay roll. There is, said he, not another committee of Councils but is possessed of greater authority than the Police Committee and he trusted that the members of the future committee would endeavor to have increased power conferred upon them.

The claim of Jerry Murphy for $75 for one year's service in repairing the police wire was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Braun, the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to prepare the annual report of this committee for presentation to Councils.

The following report was read, received and filed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE
December 31, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Police Committee:

I submit for your information the following summary and recapitulation of the business of the Mayor's office and Deputy Mayor's for the past eleven months. A detailed statement will be prepared for incorporation in the annual report of the Police Committee or City Controller, as may be deemed best:

The number of prisoners disposed of by the Mayor, at the Central Station, and by Deputy Mayors, at other stations, was nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, classified as follows:

Drunkenness	4,436
Disorderly conduct	4,412
Vagrancy	530
Suspicious persons	250
Court charges	69
Estrays	25
	9,728

These were disposed of as follows:

Paid fines	3,816
Committed to jail	2,759
Committed to workhouse	1,675
Discharged	1,427
Sent to Poor Farm	6
Sent to House of Refuge	2
Held for Court	42
Escaped	2
	9,728

The cash received from all sources amounted to $31,022.29. The sources were as follows:

Mayors office—	
Fines, Forfeitures, &c	$14,495 26
Commitment Receipts	3,990 00
License—Pawn	2,200 00
" Switch	1,425 00
" Dramatic	1,743 33
" Bill posters	150 00
Fines, Board of Health cases	456 00
" Cruelty to animals	140 00
Deputy Mayors—	
Joseph Irwin, fines, &c	1,727 75
W. H. Barker "	1,690 60
Joseph Mitchell, fines, &c. (9mo)	1,464 80
J. P. Heisel, fines, &c	534 90
Jas. Salisbury, fines, &c	501 30
M. Grier, fines, &c	1,035 25
G. W. Nichols, fines (1mo)	70 10
	$31,022 29
Paid City Treasurer, to date	$28,599 46
" Board of Health, fines	456 00
" Philadelphia Society, S. P. C. A	120 00
" Pittsburgh Humane Society	20 00
	$29,195 46
Due Treasurer for December	1,916 83
	$31,022 29

*Up to the making out of this report Deputy Mayor Mitchell had not presented his return for December.

WILL M. HAZLETT,
Mayor's Clerk.

The claim of officer Snyder for payment for three days time lost owing to injuries received while in service was allowed.

On motion adjourned.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Market Committee met last night in the City Clerks office.

The matter of the exoneration of Messrs Paul Hecker from payment of the rent of City Hall for a ball held in it, was postponed until the next meeting.

The collecting of the rent from the Duquesne Greys for the use of City Hall was referred to Superintendent Caskey in connection with Law Solicitor.

Superintendent Caskey reported the following receipts for December.

Diamond market	$ 490
Ninth ward	25
Fifth avenue	25
South Side	158 34
	$758 34

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Caskey and the Committee adjourned.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Water Committee was in session yesterday afternoon at its rooms in Municipal Hall. The following old Water Works pay rolls were approved:

Street hands	$ 668 70
Lower works	1,309 50
Upper works	377 83
Forty-fifth street works	339 50
Salaries	409 14
Bills	4,475 77
Total	$7,610 44

Water Works extension business being next taken up, the following December estimates were read:

Herron hill reservoir	$2,829 99
Herron reservoir	615 60
First pair of engines	8,625 60
Stop gates	518 40
Boilers	1,540 03

When the estimate for boilers was read a motion was made to lay it over. The chair read a communication from Snyder & Co., claiming that they are placed in a very bad position by the refusal of the committee to approve their estimates for October and November. They say that their work is done, and they have only received one-fourth the amount due them; that the twenty per cent. which by right the committee can alone retain, would secure the city more than four fold in the "mud-drum" controversy.

The December estimate, as also those for October and November were laid on the table, until such time as Snyder & Co. agree to place "mud-drums" in the boilers without additional cost to the city. The rest of the estimates were approved.

A resolution for water in the Eighteenth ward was referred to the Superintendent of the water works.

The resolution inquiring why the fire plugs petitioned for by the citizens in the Thirty-sixth ward had not been erected was laid over. Petitions for fire plugs on Franks-town avenue were also laid over.

Mr. Anll presented a petition from citizens on Rural street, Twenty-first ward, agreeing to lay water pipe on that street if the city would allow them the amount of the cost in water rents. The committee authorized the exoneration of water rent to the amount of the cost of the pipe.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, chairman, for his able manner of conducting the work of the committee during the year.

Mr. Brown appointed to investigate a charge brought against Chief Engineer Kennedy. It is a voluminous document. The points in it are that Mr. Kennedy has made only one over-estimate, when Mr. Howard, the contractor, commenced work, which amounts to $1,800. The Engineers, however, generally do that on any large work to give the contractor a start, and afterwards the over-estimates are deducted from the subsequent estimates. This amount has been deducted by Mr. Kennedy from Mr. Howard's subsequent estimates. It states that Mr. Kennedy deserves censure for not first getting the authority of the Water Commission to make the over-estimates, and that there were over-estimates made by Assistant Engineer Green, which were not discovered by Mr. Kennedy until some time afterwards, and these were corrected also, but Mr. Kennedy deserves censure for not knowing what his assistant was doing. The committee found that there were no over-estimates on rock at Haight's run, as charged. The charge that Mr. Kennedy had allowed an extra foot of soiling to be placed on the embankments to increase the cost, was also shown to be untrue. The rock in the reservoir was allowed to the contractor because it was utterly worthless to anybody else. The sand found in the reservoir was also allowed the contractor by the Engineer, and the contractor will have to pay for the sand used, when the final estimate is made. The charge that Mr. Kennedy was in the employ of the sister of Mr. Rafferty in its favor is false. The committee find that Mr. Kennedy has never shown any desire or intention to defraud the city out of any sum, and that he has received no advantages or benefits whatever to himself in the opinion of the committee. They also find that all over-estimates made were deducted from subsequent estimates, and that the city has lost nothing whatever, either from intentional fraud or negligence. The report was signed by W. C. Brown, W. W. Thompson, Wm. Anderson, John Harrison, and S. H. Goldthorp, the committee.

They presented the following:

Resolved, That W. H. Kennedy, Chief Engineer, be and he is hereby censured for having wrongfully allowed over estimates to the amount of $1,800, and through his neglect having suffered his assistant to advance sums of money to the contractors which had not been earned, and that the committee condemns as utterly inexcusable the system of overestimating upon any pretext whatever. After considerable debate the report was received and filed, and the resolutions passed.

Pay rolls for December for the new water works were then read and approved, as follows:

Foundations	$ 4,715 04
Coils quarry	3,295 97
Mechanical Engineer's bills	177 84
Civil Engineer's bills	991 20
Street hands	11 50
Office pay roll	1,659 98
Total	$10,851 63

Adjourned.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon and approved the December pay rolls, as follows:

First District	$ 95 95
Second "	210 53
Third "	

The contractor's pay roll on appropriation No. 30, for grading Hazlewood avenue, amounting to $13,083.15, was also approved. The assessment for the grading of Isabella street was approved.

A resolution of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. R. G. Herron was unanimously passed.

CITY SURVEYS.

At the meeting of the Survey Committee yesterday, the December pay roll amounting to $876.14 was approved, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. W. F. Aull, the Chairman.

ALLEGHENY FIN

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...Smithfield Street.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1875.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

PRONUNCIAMENTOS in favor of the young Prince Alphonse have begun in Spain,—probably in sheer weariness over the endless warfare with Don Carlos.

THE coming meeting of the Free...t Assembly is of very great importance. Marshal MacMahon is very anxious that the Constitutional bills should be voted, and is disposed not merely to urge this, but to enforce it. A significant article in the official paper, calling on the Assembly to do its duty, is interpreted as a semi-official hint that if this is not done there will be trouble ahead. This as it may, interesting times are expected.

THE Committee of Congress to investigate election affairs in New Orleans, have begun operations, and seem to be rapidly progressing with their work. They propose to investigate the Registrations, the Returning Board and the White League. If faithful to their duty, they ought to show up a large amount of wrong. A more promising field of operations we do not know. The White League may possibly, because of the presence of this Committee, be on its good behavior for a few days. If so, the Legislature can peaceably assemble, and one anticipated difficulty be tided over.

THE intelligence from Washington that the Attorney General strongly urges the correctness of the position of the Returning Board at New Orleans, in law and fact, will be agreeably received by the country. The State of Louisiana is clearly Republican in any general election, as has been clearly demonstrated, time after time. The assumption, therefore, that the Conservatives elected about twice as many members of the Legislature as did the Republicans, is intrinsically absurd. It is time this absurd idea that the old planter class shall rule, by might if not by right, were exploded.

THE past year has been an extremely fatal one to the newspapers. Says the *American Journalist:* "During the last four years no less than two hundred daily and weekly newspapers have suspended publication in this country alone; and it is estimated that $50,000,000 have been lost during the year in the publication business. How many of the papers suspended because of the failure of subscribers to promptly pay their subscriptions, will never be known with any degree of certainty. That a large majority of them owe their failure to this neglect is undoubtedly true, although negligence on the part of advertisers to punctually settle their bills may have had much to do with this extraordinary number of suspensions. Among those reached for discontinuance at the close of the year is Appleton's *Journal*, which during the five years of its existence is said to have lost over $100,000." Thus the newspaper press has had its full share of the misfortunes of the times.

IF KING KALAKAUA is not having a good time of it in New York, it is not because he has not had a sufficiently varied entertainment offered him. His powers of endurance have been pretty well tested, and he has doubtless found that the labors of the guest are often more serious than those of the host. However, he has about finished his New York career, and goes Bostonward by way of New Haven, whence he will take the homeward track by Albany and Niagara Fall... The King, it is fair to say, has made a good impression on the people, by his dignity and good sense. He has evidently not carried his kingship with him, but has gone steadily forward, on the principle that enjoyment can be best obtained by free and easy association with those he might come in contact with. He shows, too, the excellent quality of remembering the friends of his earlier days, and has freely associated with such. King Kalakaua will carry with him, on his return home, the respect of the people of this country, and with it, doubtless, agreeable memories of this country, over so large a portion of which he has traveled, and the institutions of which he has had opportunity of studying.

"A CANDID confession is good for the soul;" and as the *Post* admits in its yesterday's issue that Mayor Blackmore is a Democrat, and thus accepts for the Democracy the responsibility for his administration, we suppose we need not follow it further. Its dash at the Councils and others might have served to weaken the force of the criticisms urged against Mayor Blackmore's administration, had they been earlier. But when shouted forth as the despairing howl of an immaterial defense, they do not amount to anything. The people will take care to rectify matters where they are wronged,—but if any other department of the City Government compares in inefficiency with the police force we have yet to know it. It is even better to be heavily taxed, than to be exposed to constant burglaries. The lesson of this fact is that to hand any department of the City Government over to a Democrat is to have it inefficient. A ten times worse than is even charged against Republicans. Finally, we hope the *Post* derives comfort in quoting from our Washington dispatches as though they were editorials; but usually such petty deceptions are regarded among newspaper men as indicating a moral obliquity that could be very readily improved.

ESPARTERO, whose death in Spain was reported a few days since, was born in 1792, near Madrid, the son of a poor mechanic. He joined the army at eighteen, and in 1815 was sent to Venezuela, where he attained the rank of General, and in 1835 he had reached the grades of Field Marshal and Lieutenant General in Queen mother Christina's service. From this to 1840 he headed the regular forces in the Carlist war, achieving great success, and securing many honors. On the resignation of the Queen mother, he became Regent for the young Queen Isabella, and as such he battled the Republicans and the Pope, conquered O'Donnell, who fought for Christina, and Concha, who tried to kidnap Isabella, and forced armed tranquility on the revolutionists of Barcelona and the Basque provinces. The former broke their agreement and Espartero took their city after a bombardment in the Winter of 1842. Then all those whom he had defeated united their hostility under the lead of Narvaez and O'Donnell, and when they had deposed him and won his followers, he fled to England and resided there four years—to the end of 1847. Recalled, he was made a Senator, and when Christina was again overthrown in 1854 he resumed his functions as Chief of the Kingdom. Finally he resigned in 1856, and spent with incessant struggles that achieved no permanent results, went into a retirement from which he could not be moved. In 1871, a month before Isabella's formal abdication, and instantly preceding the offer of the Spanish throne to Leopold that led to the Franco-Prussian war, an offer...

...ministracy for it; but he refused. There was, however, a popular demonstration in Madrid in his favor after his refusal; and it is a question how much of the subsequent bloodshed might have been averted in Spain and France if he had accepted. Such is a brief outline of the career of one of the most remarkable men in Spain. From our point of view he was a man of very slight morality, yet he had a firm hold on the affections of the Spanish people.

LOUISIANA.

For the next few days public interest will gather around affairs at New Orleans. There are many points of interest. The Congressional Committee is there investigating the elections. Sheridan is there waiting any development in the operations of the White Leagues that may take place. The several elements mixed in the affairs of the State are there, that they may take part in the upheaval expected to occur in the early part of January, when the Legislature meets. In the meantime, President Grant proposes, if another outbreak occurs, to deal with the troublesome element with a strong hand. It is time the Southern States and people were made to know that the disorders and murders that have prevailed there so long shall come to a sudden end. After all is said that can be of oppressions, misrule, cheating and the like, the fact remains that there is a turbulent element there which the war only half subdued and which seeks the sympathy of the people. We had as well sympathize with Ku-Klux, or the worst form of murderers, as to do so with the White League of New Orleans.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the Legislature of the State will assemble for what many regard as the first session under the new Constitution,—the first certainly where the members were elected under it. It will be a large, unwieldly body, and unless very excellent officials are selected, much time will be lost in the transaction of business. The presiding officer of the House ought to be, either an experienced parliamentarian, or a man of such clear head, ready knowledge and personal force, as will enable him to readily perform the duties of the position. It will be sound policy for the House to retain the old Resident Clerk, but we do not for a moment think it will be done. This would be a reform that the Democracy are not likely to grant. We suppose, therefore, that the House will be organized with new, and probably entirely inexperienced officials. With such an organization we predict a long, wild, and troublesome session.

With the two parties balanced,—the Senate being Republican, and the House Democratic, there ought to be good legislation, if we ever have any. Political legislation will be necessarily tabooed, as nothing of a partisan nature can readily pass either House. This will save time. If with the advantages thus afforded, we do not have the laws necessary under the new Constitution, properly scrutinized, we cannot imagine a condition of things, resulting from purely partisan influences, that will produce this result. There will be important laws brought forward, to provide for many departments of the public service under the new Constitution, and these ought to be severely scrutinized. We have already referred to the features of the new School law,—and this illustrates our general view. That bill is drawn, in our judgment, on an entirely erroneous principle. It proceeds on the theory of the most complete centralization of power imaginable, without checks, or guards, or responsibility on the part of the State Superintendent. There is not an office in the State entrusted with such varied and absolute powers, who has so little responsibility elsewhere. The bill also provides for compulsory education, in a mild and modified way,—but with the principle fully developed. We warn the Legislature that this is an infraction of the very spirit of our institutions. We recognize as fully as any, the importance of education,—that it makes a man more useful to himself, and of more value to the State; that the Pittsburgh schools illustrate the fact, that if our public schools are made attractive, we have no need of compulsion to induce an attendance of scholars. Where they are not all they should be, the compulsory attendance of children will only serve to disgust them with the process of education. As soon as our schools become prisons their usefulness will be greatly impaired.

We mention this bill merely because we happen to have seen it, and as illustrating the general principle involved,—the necessity for a close and rigid scrutiny by honest men, of all bills. The expenditures provided for should be moderate, but we suppose party jealousy will secure this. The session ought to be a short one. Here we fear serious trouble. The newness of many of the members,—a ruling majority indeed, and the inexperience of the officers sure to be elected, will make this one of the most troublesome sessions, we fear, we have had for years. It is, for the reason stated, extremely likely to be bamboozled into bad legislation. Thus we have a series of influences at work, which combined will serve to make this an important session of our State Legislature,—and one that will need the closest kind of watching.

THE NEW YEAR.

The closeness of the two holidays,—Christmas and New Year,—serves to detract from the importance of the latter. The first is *par excellence*, the great holiday, and hence the other receives less attention than its importance deserves. It is, however, possessed of a peculiarity of its own, in that it marks the beginning of a new year,—a time selected for changing business relations, organizing new, or dissolving old firms, taking account of stock, settling accounts, and the like. It is thus possessed of a business importance that attaches to no other holiday. It comes with its revelations of good or ill to the business fraternity, and is a period looked forward to lovingly, or back upon with regret. It is a time suggestive of many reflections, good or bad. It is a period improved by many, disagreeable or injurious breaking away from thus, to some extent, a reformation, and is. Thus it comes freighted with many suggestions, and invites its many promises,—many of them, alas! to be quickly broken. In all such particulars the present is very like all other New Years that have come and gone.

If we indulge reflections over the past, the year that has gone has had peculiarities, and its special causes for memory. It will pass into history as a "hard year"—one in which business pressure was very generally felt from one end of the land to the other. The causes for this have been widely discussed, the view taken generally depending on the standpoint of the person who assume to judge. Whether we overstrained our credit, or extended our railway lines too rapidly, or brought on the crash by reckless business methods, the result is the same—a severe pressure on the people. Yet in the midst of it all, we have had far less actual suffering than comes to the people of other lands with only the slightest failure in general business. The pressure really serves to illustrate how bountiful is the richness and abundance of our country, and to show how difficult it will be to bring about conditions that will occasion extreme suffering. Our fields yield plentifully, and the ever active business thrift of the people, at least, serves to provide enough to keep the "wolf from the door."

The year past has also been marked with political revulsions of considerable magnitude. The long-despairing Democracy have received encouragement by being once again entrusted with the honors and emoluments of office. The chief significance of this revulsion was in the assurance it gave that the people are still masters of the situation, and that if one party does not obey their bebests, they will not hesitate to rebuke it. The discord and lack of efficiency displayed by Congress had led to wide spread dissatisfaction. We do not believe the democracy is any more popular now than it was years ago; but it was the only whip at hand with which to lash recreant Republicans up to a sense of duty, and it was used. This is the entire philosophy of the change made. Its effect has already been good. Congress has been less discordant, and the present short session promises to be far more harmonious and useful than any for several years.

Thus, there is a silver lining to the clouds, even when viewed in the light of the past gloomy year. If, however, we look into the future, the prospect is very encouraging. None think that the pressure of the past year will be much longer continued. On the contrary, the opening of Spring at the latest, is looked forward to as a time of returning activity in business,—and of prosperity to all. We have the conditions favorable to a generally healthy year. Our lands have not failed to yield their full measure of breadstuffs, and we have no reason for thinking they will be less abundant in the forthcoming year. The truth is, we have been pampered with prosperity, and what in Europe would not be regarded as the breath of adversity, we treat as a serious misfortune. So of all our views—we tinge them with sadness unnecessarily. Individual fortunes have shrunk, but there are those who even a misfortune... fortune to call out their needed diminished and inspire them to continued effo... There are others to whom a competency means not only idleness, but dissipation and fast living. All in all, therefore, it is not best to assume that the shrinkage in individual fortunes is an unlimited calamity. Thus we look at the past and forecaste the future, and say to all, be courageous and hopeful, industrious and economical, and all will be well.

A LONG SEARCH.

The Hunt for Charlie Ross.

(From the New York Times.)

Many interesting incidents connected with the search for Charley Ross have been obtained from the detectives employed in the case by the citizens of Philadelphia. The detectives began the search in April, and since then they have scoured the United States and Canada, and even crossed the Atlantic in hope of finding the kidnapped boy. The work has cost over $20,000. One of the largest items has been the expense of circulars, cards, and posters. Seven hundred thousand circulars have been issued containing the particulars of the abduction, descriptions of the boy and his kidnappers, and photographs of Charley. These have been sent to every police officer, Sheriff, and Constable, and posted in every railroad station, police-office, and Post-Office in the country. Two men were specially detailed to attend to their distribution in Canada. The circulars were also posted in the vessels in most of our sea-ports. The printing, mailing, and the photographing have cost $8,000. Several thousand letters and telegrams have been sent to the detectives in answer to the circulars. Every communication has been answered, and all trails followed. The correspondence has been so extensive as to require an extra corps of clerks.

Between 500 and 600 children have been reported as Charley Ross. In numerous instances, where good clews were thought to have been obtained, officers have been sent on investigations to distant places, only to find that the children had been trained to answer the questions intended for the identification of the missing boy, and that their keepers had been moved to the deception in the hope of having them ransomed. Twenty-five detectives were engaged at one time in making as many investigations.

The gypsies led the detectives on many long and fruitless chases. Over 200 bands were heard from as having children that were thought to be Charley Ross. Most of the children that were sought in the gypsy camps turned out to be stolen, and in several instances their parents were found. One little boy whom the officers came across in the tents of the gypsies was restored to his father and mother in Rockland county after two separations. They never expected to see him again.

The detectives believe that directly and indirectly half a million persons have been engaged in the Ross hunt. They can only explain the failure to find him on the ground that he is either dead or that the kidnappers left him in an obscure place with some recluse who has never heard anything of the case.

PERSONAL.

KING KALAKAUA and suite have gone to New Haven.

THE property of the late Congressman Crocker is estimated to be worth one million dollars.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar, who is to visit England next spring, will also go to Paris and Vienna.

THE Livingstone Memorial Fund at Glasgow has already reached $8,500. The sum to be raised is $10,000.

THE Rev. Dr. Seymour, of Dubuque, is thought by the Iowa press to stand a good chance for the Bishopric of that State. It is suggested that there would be less difficulty in finding a man willing to accept the position if the salary were no small. It is only $2,500.

THE 13th anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, December 14th, was observed by Queen Victoria and the members of the royal family with the usual solemnities, a religious service, conducted by the Dean of Windsor, being held in the mausoleum at Frogmore.

SENATOR RAMSEY has every prospect of a re-election from the Minnesota Legislature. The opposition to him has dwindled away rapidly during the past few weeks, and unless indications are very deceptive, he will be nominated in the Republican caucus, and elected without party opposition.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A HALF MILLION of gold was awarded in New York on Thursday at 112.14 to 112.15.

THE specie shipments from New York on Thursday were $1,100,000, of which $1,041,000 were in gold coin.

A CONFERENCE was held in Wheelington Tuesday evening, between the manufacturers and mailers as to the feeling regarding a reduction of the price of cutting. The proposition will be acted on and the result announced in a few days. The meeting was very harmonious.

CONDUCTOR RICH, his son, and Jerry Mahony, who have been on trial in Kansas City for several days past for the murder of Wm. Strode and Henry Barnett, who were found dead on the railroad track near Kansas City, about two weeks ago, have been honorably discharged.

TWO MEN named Fuller and Clemens, living at Fredericksburg, Ray county, Mo., quarreled last Saturday about some whisky, and Clemens shot Fuller with a double barreled shot gun, putting the contents of both barrels into him. Fuller, although nearly blown to pieces, plunged a knife into Clemens, disembowling him. Both men died.

IN the official account just issued by the Prussians, it is admitted that at Gravelotte Comte de Moltke nearly lost the battle. The official document says: "Comte de Moltke was not always so well informed as if he were the director of both armies. He attacked, as he believed, the right wing of the enemy, when it was their centre; the error was soon corrected from the want of knowledge that the enemy; but it is proved calamitous."

IN Chicago, on Wednesday night, Mrs. Nolan was found dead in bed, with a knife wound in the left side, sufficient to have produced death, and a slight cut on the left arm. Her two little children were in the house, but are too young to give any account of their mother's death. Her husband was absent, but was found and arrested. He says his wife died about nine o'clock, that he went for help, and afterwards got drunk and failed to return. He professes to know nothing about his wife's wounds.

A VISITOR to Charlotte, N. C., nearly a month ago took a drink of what passes for whisky in that locality, and the effect thereof is thus described: "He has never been himself since that unfortunate morning, and is now a drivelling idiot; physically, too, he has been prostrated; his tongue swelled up to an enormous size and burst, and, all in all, his condition is a very sad one." If such be the result of drinking Charlotte whisky, what would be the probable consequence of eating Charlotte-russe in North Carolina?

IT is said that the few American cranberries consumed in England find their way into the cellar of the Queen's house, and that her household consider no dinner complete without the fruit of the macrocarpus, which our own Cape Cod delights in cultivating in abundance, and that, too, of the very best quality. Less than five barrels of American cranberries were consumed in Liverpool, eight years ago, and the consumption at the present time hardly equals 200 barrels. This American fruit is almost unknown to the English people as an article of food.

"DON'T KISS THE BABY," says the *Scientific American*. It, of course, bases its command not on the shifting sands of sentimentalism, but on the rock (pasteboard or otherwise) of science. The danger it lies in the kissing of babies is, that diphtheria may be given to them by an adult who has the disease in a mild form that he (or more probably she) treats it only as a cold. The *American* admits that "It would be absurd to charge the spread of diphtheria entirely to the practice of child-kissing," but says that it is hard to conceive of any mode of propagation more directly suited to the spread of the infection. It is so natural for good men and good women to kiss bright little children, and it is a sign of good-will and affection so readily understood by the babies, that they might after all suffer more from living without either kisses or diphtheria than from dying with both.

EASTERN KANSAS.

The Destitutions in the Various Portions of the State.

Farmers and Business Men Impoverished—Much Waste and Suffering Prevalent Still—A Generous Contribution from Pittsburgh—Further Appeal to the Benevolent.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERRY, KANSAS, December 29, 1874.

When I last wrote of the destitution in this State, I confined my remarks mainly to the utter desolation occasioned by the locusts in the western counties, and expressed the belief, or the hope, that the eastern and middle counties would be able to carry through their own needy. At that time the extent of the destitution in many sections in the central and eastern portions of the State was not known or realized as it is now. In some counties, it is true, there will be no necessity to make appeals to the benevolent of other States; but such counties are rather the exception than the rule.

The trouble is that all the farmers, and with them nearly all the business men of the towns, are so impoverished that they are able to do very little to help the destitute either in gifts, or loans, or in furnishing employment to be paid for immediately. Farmers who in 1872 had hundreds and thousands of bushels of corn and other grain to sell, are now buying food for themselves and their animals, and have been obliged to sell many of the latter at any price they could get to save them from starvation. Some were absolutely given away.

The crop of 1873 having been a short one, owing to chinch bugs and drought, the country was bare of food a year ago. This, followed as it has been by the almost total destruction of the crop of 1874, has left the people poor indeed. In the winter of 1873-74 they fell back upon what remained of the abundant crops of 1872; but this winter they have nothing to fall back upon.

The previous short crop had rendered the bulk of the people poor. To furnish food was nearly all they were able to do; and this winter caught many families not only destitute of food, but in rags, and many barefooted. Some kind-hearted people in the East have sent boxes of new or half-worn clothing; and could the donors know as we know what joy their gifts carry into desolate and almost despairing homes they would thank God that they were able to send them.

The wants of the western part of the State are supplied through the Kansas Central Relief Committee at Topeka, of which Hon. E. S. Stover is chairman; but for the destitute sections in the eastern counties, direct remittances or consignments to well known individuals are better. Yesterday as I was trying to clothe two families, whose apparel had been worn to shreds, with what means I had, the mail came in and brought me $100 from a generous friend in Pittsburgh with whom I had had no correspondence. Then I was able to send my poor but worthy neighbors home with something both to eat and wear. In that case the donation met with no machinery or intervening agents, but went at once to its object. I only mention this to show how the thing can be done. The field is a broad one, and I can work but a very small portion of it; but there are many persons scattered all over it who are known in the East who will be appealing to their friends by letter. I trust that their appeals will be generously responded to by those who know them and can trust them. In this way nothing is wasted in traveling expenses; and in this way there is no danger of being imposed upon by perambulating scoundrels with glib tongues, who take up the business of soliciting alms for the destitute, and then pocket the proceeds.

It is well that flour is just now cheaper in Kansas than it was ever known to be—from five to seven dollars a barrel. One of our merchants in Perry has arranged with the proprietor of one of the Lawrence mills to furnish flour for the poor—a very fair article—at two cents a pound, or $3 a barrel. So you see that it would be folly to send provisions here from the district in which the GAZETTE principally circulates. Nothing ought to be sent except cash and second-hand clothing, for new clothing can be purchased here almost or quite as cheaply as it can in the East, and thus save freight or express charges.

"Well," you may ask, "what do you think of Kansas now?" Just what I always thought—one of the most beautiful and productive regions I ever saw. I have known it since 1860, and these two past years have been the only failures. In all the other years the ground brought forth plentifully, enormously, as we expect it to do in 1875. The trouble has been that the State was filled up too fast with comparatively poor men, nearly all farmers. They did not thrive as they had to, and as soon as they had very little home market and were too far away from the great markets of the East. What the State needs is a greater diversity of industries. This being the case, the State, per, we must have; and we can have it, for there is more water power in Kansas than in any State I am acquainted with this side of Massachusetts. What we need are capital and enterprise, and not so many farmers. This present sore visitation did not come by chance, and I can see already that it is going to have its compensations. Political economy has its laws, and this will show us how they have been disregarded and violated here, as your puddlers have probably found by this time that they have violated them in your city. Truly yours,

JOSIAH COPLEY.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

David Dale, of Balesville, Luzerne county, was chosen assignee in the matter of G. W. Wykoff, bankrupt.

A final examination was made before Register Willard, at Scranton, in the matter of Joseph H. Chamberlain, bankrupt.

A final hearing was ordered in the matter of W. D. Dodge, of Warren, bankrupt, the hearing to take place before Register Woodruff of Erie, on the 3th proximo.

In the matter of P. Cool & Son, of Luzerne, bankrupts, the reports of Register Willard, regarding certain alleged liens, was approved, and the assignee directed to pay the same.

In the matter of George H. Anderson, bankrupt, a rule was granted on David R. Davidson, assignee, to show cause why he should not join with Nancy Anderson, wife of said bankrupt, in the satisfaction of a certain mortgage upon the property held by John H. Johnston, and such rule was made returnable on the 2nd of January, 1875.

In the bankruptcy case of Morris & Lewis vs. Frankenstein, bankrupt, a motion for an injunction against Lea Fritz was granted.

The petition of C. Belknap, a creditor, in the matter of S. W. Paine, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

United States District Attorney Reed filed an information for forfeiture against the distillery and rectifying establishment of James S. Brown, of Cunningham, Luzerne county. An order was made for a writ of monition and attachment.

L. P. Chester vs. the steamboat "Veteran," No. 2, in admiralty. John Cuthbert was allowed to intervene for supplies furnished.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods et al., is about concluded. The charge will be delivered to the jury to-morrow morning.

and District Court will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clk., remnants on the argument list of the present term. Court will resume in the Common Pleas, No. 2, when the docket of the bar will probably assemble and record important events connected with the old body.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Matthews, charged with fornication and bastardy, honorably acquitted the defendant.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Jackson, indicted for blowing open the safe of the Jones Ferry Company.

Wm. Little, Michael Murphy and Patrick Lally, convicted of highway robbery, were each sentenced to an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years and ten months.

Joseph Hetron, for entering a building with felonious intent, was sentenced one year to the Work House.

James Sands, for larceny, was sent to the Pennsylvania Reform School.

STATE BREVITIES.

BRIDGEWATER has a Literary Society, that is the center of attraction for the youth, beauty and talent of the town once a week.

ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT a rather singular accident befell Mr. Keach, a gentleman aged 74 years, residing on Dry Gap road, near Altoona. While pulling off his boots he lost his balance and fell to the floor, fracturing his left leg near the knee.

THE "Immortal J. N.," who has frequently "lifted the pressure" from the people of this locality, died in Iowa recently. The correct name of this itinerant and erratic lecturer was J. N. Free, and before his mind became affected he gave promise of a brilliant career.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will be held at York, commencing Wednesday, January 20, 1875. S. B. Heigles, the President, has issued a circular to fruit growers, in which he urges them to attend, and, by experience, assist in disseminating such knowledge as may benefit the entire community.

A CAMBRIA COUNTY farmer is bothered with visits from the ghost of a defunct "Indian Doctor," said ghost persisting in the statement that if the farmer would dig at a spot indicated on his farm at eleven o'clock on Christmas night he will find a vast treasure buried by the aboriginal medicine men. The ghost also told him to look at one corner of the barn for the key of a carpet sack. The advice was followed and the key found. The farmer is now hunting a new place of residence, as he strongly objects to ghosts.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die!

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we hear no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress for all mankind!

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife,
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With purer manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Our Leniency to Rebel Leaders.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At the close of the rebellion, when Jeff Davis and the other leaders were allowed to go unpunished, I gave my opinion, and I have not changed it, that the country would be punished in some way, for not giving the rebel leaders their due, as violators of the law. From present appearances, the rebel element will soon be in power again, and then what will the country have to bear? Perhaps repudiation, or the assumption of the illegal rebel debt; the negroes enslaved again, or have to be paid for out of the National Treasury, refund the value of all cotton that was confiscated or destroyed during the war; and settle all the other claims that may be made upon the government. If we are not punished in any of the above ways, there are many other means by which justice may make us suffer for neglect of duty. Perhaps I may be called visionary in the above views, but I am impressed with the conviction that it will come sooner or later, and that some of the battles of the past rebellion will have to be fought over again. CITIZEN.

A New Tonic.

A new tonic, called boldo, has been discovered. Boldo is a tree found in Chili, of a height of five or six feet, isolated on mountainous regions, with yellow blossoms and verdant foliage. Its bark, leaves, and blossoms possess a marked aromatic flavor, resembling a mixture of turpentine and camphor. The leaves contain largely an essential oil. It contains an alkaloid which is already called "boldine." Its properties are chiefly as a stimulant to digestion, and having a marked action on the liver. Its action was discovered rather accidentally—thus: Some sheep, which are liver-diseased, were confined in an inclosure which happened to have been recently repaired with boldo twigs. The animals ate the leaves and shoots, and were observed to recover speedily. Direct observations proved its action—thus, one gramme of the tincture excites appetite, increases the circulation, and produces symptoms of circulatory excitement, and acts on the urine, which gives out the peculiar odor of boldo.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

ELECTIONS.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
de31:k96 GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

PENN AVENUE TRUST CO., PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1874.

THE ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Penn avenue and Fifth street, second floor, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
de31:k94 E. F. MCELROY, Cashier.

MASON'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 NORTH DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
de26:k94 C. W. BENNEY, Cashier.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 5th, from 2 to 5 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Cashier.
de28:k78

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de15:k53 M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 116 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874. de14:k42 W. H. LONG, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR Directors will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
de12 S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 12th, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
de14:k43 CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

ELECTION—AN ELECTION OF Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, from 11 to 1 P. M.
de12 W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de15:k44 W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
de14:k40 GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 61 Fourth avenue on TUESDAY, the 12th of January 12, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de14:k41 W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 140 Sixth street, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
de29:k84 JACOB RUSH, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY, December 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for 140 Federal st., will be held at the Banking House, 1875, between the hrs. MONDAY, January 4th, de25:k76 WM. M. EMENS, Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de21 JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1874.

The annual election for Nine Directors for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
de19:k60 JOSEPH SCULLY, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 92 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 11th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de29:k88 EARL S. GARDINER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, LATE WEEKLY SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 26, 1874.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hour of 10 and 12 A. M., at their new banking room, No. 6 Diamond, at which time and place will be presented for approval and adoption by the Stockholders, the change of name from Weekly Savings Bank to that of Market Bank.
de29:k85

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., will be held at the office of the company, in Allegheny City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1875, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ROBT. R. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 30, 1874. de30:k95

OFFICE PENN'A REFORM SCHOOL, Cor. Fourth avenue and Market street, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, (late House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania), will be held at the office of the Institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, between the hours of 10 and 12 noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.
de28:k77

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FOR THE

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET,
DESIRES TO SEND GREETING TO ALL HIS

Thanking them sincerely

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Particular attention given to all business of corporations and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of corporations.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lange, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
GEORGE A. BERINGER, Esq., President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon deposits subject to draft—from positive non-borrowing depositors—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
WM. KEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, January 1, 1875.

Yesterday was a more than usually busy day at our banks, owing to the agreeable weather, and the fact that being the day before New Year's, an unusually large volume of counter business was transacted. With this exception the day passed quietly, the active period being deferred till Monday.

It would be difficult to exhibit in a more striking manner the recent decline in the imports of goods from Great Britain than is shown by the following condensed from a table, compiled from the British Board of Trade returns. The period covered is eleven months of the present and of three preceding years. The returns separate the exports to the United States from the total exports as only the leading articles of merchandise. Some new articles have been added to the list within two years, but we have taken only those where the quantity or value for all four years could be ascertained. Of the twenty-eight items there was an increase in 1874, as compared with 1871, in only seven. Even in these items the increase was very inconsiderable as compared with the total decrease in others. The most remarkable showing of all is that made by iron. There are some other classes of iron than those reported, the exports of which to this country can now be known; but taking these, which are all reported for the four years, we find the exports in 1871 to have been 778,266 tons; in 1872 they were 753,216 tons; in 1873 they declined by more than fifty per cent., to 357,137 tons; in 1874 there has been another drop to 176,841 tons. The result of the four years' movement is that the exports of iron and steel in 1874 are less than twenty-three per cent. of the corresponding exports of 1871. A large part of the decline is undoubtedly to be attributed to the depression in business in this country, but there is also much to be ascribed to an larger dependence on home made goods.

—To buy property for $45,000, pay for it out of a loan of $70,000 on a deed showing the consideration to have been $100,000, is a shrewd, though possibly not an illegal transaction, but it does not commend itself to that ordinarily honest man. The transaction of this character is reported in the New York *Tribune*, and may have the good effect, however, of securing a law which prohibits the insertion in a deed of a falsely exaggerated consideration.

—A further reduction of tolls is proposed on the New York canals, and yet it is known that even on those proposed the charges the canals do not pay. Canals, as transporters in opposition to railways, have had their day, and are found unprofitable. Still there are propositions before Congress to draw on the Treasury for the making of more.

—The coupons due on the 1st instant, on bonds of the New York Erie Railroad Co., and bonds guaranteed by that company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, corner of Duane and West streets.

—The specie shipments from New York yesterday amounted to $120,000, of which $108,000 was in gold coin and the remainder in silver bars. The engagements there for to-day amount to $800,000, all in gold coin.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1874.

Money suddenly became active this afternoon, and call loans advanced to 7 per cent. At the close brokers' balances were loaned at 5 and 6; prime mercantile paper 7@7½. Sterling was firm at 485½@486 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $181,000. The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day were $1,260,997. Gold was firm, opening at 112, and closing at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 111¾. Loans were made free of interest, and 1 and 2 for carrying. The Treasury disbursements aggregated $1,476,000. The clearings were $52,000,000. Government bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand. State bonds were quiet and strong. Stocks opened active and firm, with the exception of Pacific Mail, and prices advanced ¼ and 1¾ per cent. As the day advanced there was a slight falling off, which was followed by a partial recovery, the market showing the greatest strength at about one o'clock. The features were Western Union, Erie, Wabash, Northwest, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The cause of the great unexpected activity and strength of the market was the covering of short contracts, holders of stocks taking advantage of the anxiety of the "bears" to commence the new year with a "clean sheet." Late in the afternoon there was a reaction from the highest points, Wabash being weak and falling off ⅝ per cent. Toward the close the market was firm and prices well sustained, St Paul common selling at 38½@39. Among the investments shown Illinois Central rose from 100½ to 102. Small lots of United States Express sold at 57½@58. The failure of W. M. Oakley & Co., pork packers, was announced this afternoon.

Governments.—U. S. 6s, coupons of 1881, 122½-20½ bid; do of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 115¾; do of 1865, new, 120¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 123½; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 123½ asked.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 88; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 79; Virginia new, 62; do old, 55; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 39; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 37; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83½; American Express, 62; United States Express, 57½; Pacific Mail, 39½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 29; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 92½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 94½; Northwestern, common, 47½; do preferred, 81¾; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 84¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30½; do preferred, 59½; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 32½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89½; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 86; Panama, 97; Illinois Central, 101½; Union Pacific, 37; Central Pacific, 90½; Hannibal & Saint Joseph, 24; do preferred, 39½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½.

LONDON, December 31, 4 P. M.—The million in the Bank of England has increased 2,000,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England during the week was 423,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 44¾ per cent., is now 38¾ per cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 5 7-16, or 5-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 94¼@94⅝, account 94⅝@94¾, January 26, February 27, March 2, new 3½ per cents, 92½@92¾; new 3 per cents, 91¾@92; do of 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 104½; new 5's, 107¾; New York Central 92; Erie 25½; do preferred 42½.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—Specie in the Bank of France decreased 5,272,000 francs during the week. Rentes 62f 10c.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—For Pig there is a little more inquiry, but transactions are limited to a few of two thousand tons No. 2 and 1 Foundry, mixed, at $21,50 at the furnace; thirty-five hundred tons do, at an average of $23, here; twenty-five hundred tons Gray Forge at about $22,50@23, here. Manufactured Iron—Bars are dull at 2¾c ₩ lb. Rails are less active; sales of one thousand tons, for light, for Georgia, on secret terms. Steel Rails are in demand, and one thousand tons light were taken at $85. Old are steady; sales of one thousand tons D. H. at $43, at equal to $51. Scrap is much wanted, owing to the strike of the puddlers in Pittsburgh; sales of nine hundred tons at $29. There have been considerable purchases of Car Wheels at $22,50@24.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874.

General business continues dull, and the leading markets are devoid of any new features deserving of special notice; the demand for goods of all kinds, as is always the case just at the close of the year, is very light, and we do not look for any decided improvement during the next couple of weeks.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $1,50@2,50 ₩ bbl, as to quality, and market dull.

APPLE BUTTER—@6½c ₩ keg.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and with a light demand and the supply accumulating, prices are weak and lower; prime to choice roll, 28@30 cents.

BEANS—The market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; mediums, $1,90@2 ₩ bushel; navies, $2,15@2,25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$13@14 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c; New York do., 17½@18, Dairies, 15@16c; Skims, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales, 7c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples selling at 6@7c ₩ lb, and Peaches (halves) at 9@10. Market quiet.

EGGS—The receipts continue fair, and with a supply fully up to the demand, prices are barely maintained; fresh, 27@28; pickled, 20@23c.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, but there has been no quotable change in prices. Spring wheat flours, $5,50@5,65 for Wisconsins, and $5,75@6 for Minnesotas; Winter, $5,75@6 for red and $6,25@6,50 for amber and white. Gilt Edge Flour, $6,50@7,75.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in business, which is always very much contracted at the close of the year, and it will likely continue so during the next week or two, if not dispatches, both from Baltimore and New York, continue to report Coffee firm, and the general indications are that everything will be higher in the course of prices. Sugars easy but unchanged. New Orleans Molasses continues strong, and our merchants are indifferent about selling at current rates, which, it is said, are lower relatively than at the source of supply, New Orleans.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex. Standard B	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11¼	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75

RICE.

Rangoon ₩ lb	7 @7¾	Patna ₩ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₩ lb	8 @8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics to call for special notice; the demand for goods of all kinds is always the case just at the close of the year, is very light, and we do not look for any decided improvement during the next couple of weeks.

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COFFEE.

Rio Good	20 @21	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25¾
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
Roasted 1 lb pkg	28		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, December 31, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acne, sorts	18@ 35	Oil, Anise	$1,30@1,60 lb
24 select	50@ 55	Bergam	7,00@8,00 lb
1st select	60@ 65	Cassia	2,00@2,20 lb
Acid, Citric	1,25@1,35	Castor	2,30 lb
Oxalic	22@ 24	Lemon	4,75@5,00 lb
Tartaric	60@ 65	Linseed	82@ 88 gal
Alcohol	2,05@2,20 gal	Neatsfoot	1,00@1,25 gal
Aloes, cape	18@ 20 lb	Olive	1,25@2,00@2,50
A. Barb	40@ 47 lb	"	Qts 6,25@6,50@7
Socot	75 lb	"	Pts 3,25@3,50@3
Alum	4½@ 4¾ lb	Orange	4,25@
Ammo. Aq.	8@ 12 lb	Origanum	70@1,20 lb
Carb	22@ 25 lb	Pennyroyl	2,50 lb
Arnica, Flor	15@ 20 lb	Peppermt	6,00 lb
Assafœtida	30@ 40 lb	Sassafras	90@1,00 lb
Bals. Copaib	95@1,00 lb	Wintergn	2,75 lb
Canada	75@ 80 lb	Opii, Sephia	2,75 35 lb
Bay Rum	2,75@3,50 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	20@ 25 lb
Bls. Sub car	3,00@3,50 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub nit	2,25@2,50 lb	Bromide	55@ 65 lb
Blue Mass	1,10 lb	Chlorate	30@ 40 lb
Vitriol	11½@12½ lb	Iodid	3,50@3,75 lb
Borax, ref'd	15@ 19 lb	Quinine	2,40@2,50 oz
Brim., Roll	4@ 5 lb	Root, Gr	12 lb
Flor. sulp	5@ 6 lb	Gin. R. L	18 lb
Buchu	16@ 25 lb	Gin. Jam	20 lb
Calomel Am	2,20 lb	Spruce F	85 lb
Camphor ref	32@ 38 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Camwood	5@ 9 lb	Rhubarb	1,00@1,50 lb
Chamo, Ger	2,70 lb	"	1,00@1,50 lb
Rom	40 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2,00 lb	Sar. Mex	2,00 lb
Chloroform	1,05@1,13 lb	Senega	1,20 lb
Cincho. Pale	75@ 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1,20@1,30 lb	Val. Eng	20 lb
Yellow	90@ 95 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	80@ 90 lb	Saffron Am	60@1,00 lb
Copperas	2@ 3 lb	Sal. Ammon	14@ 16 lb
Cream Tar	45@ 48 lb	Epsom	3@ 5 lb
Cubebs	18@ 20 lb	Glauber	2½@ 4 lb
Dovers Pow'd	2,10@2,15 lb	Rochelle	45 lb
Ergot	1,10 lb	Soda	3@ 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	42@ 44 lb	Seed, Cab'y	13@ 13½ lb
Sul	85@ 90 lb	Canary	17@ 20 lb
Ext. Log'wd	11@11½ lb	Hemp	7½@ 8 lb
Fluid'g'd	40@ 47 lb	Mustard	35@ 40 lb
Liqu. Cal	1,10	Scotch	17@ 20 lb
Iod	3@ 4 lb	Sheldrake	85@ 95 lb
Fustic	3@ 4 lb	Soap, Castile	13@ 16 lb
Glycer. Pure	20@ 30 lb	White	18@ 21 lb
Hoarey	60 lb	Soda Ash	4@ 5 lb
Indigo, Man	1,00@1,20 lb	Bi Carb	5½@ 6½ lb
S. F.	1,10@1,25 lb	Strych. Cry	2,50@2,75 oz
Iodine	4,75@5,00 lb	Pulv	2,25@2,50 oz
Iodoform	90 oz	Sugar Lead	24@ 28 lb
Juniper Ber	7@ 9 lb	Turpen. spts	40@ 50 gal
Logwood	2½@ 3½ lb	Var. Coach	1,80@2,00 gal
Madder	12@ 17 lb	Copal	1,25@1,00 gal
Magnes, Cal	80@1,00 lb	Damar	1,50@1,80 gal
Carb	30@ 35 lb	Japan	80@1,30 gal
Manna, Fla	65 lb	Lac Sul	1,00@1,25 gal
Morph. Sul	6,00@6,50 oz	Mastic	1,75@2,00 lb
Mix. Silver	1,65 oz	Myrrh	1,00@1,25 lb
Opium	10,00 lb	Varnish	1,00@1,50 gal
Powd	12,30 lb	Whiting	1½@ 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874.

The market, in a general way, presents but little that is new or important, excepting that it is firm, with a fair degree of activity, and prices are still tending upward. Crude has undergone little or no change during the past two days, but the general tone of the market is toward increased strength; immediate shipment at Parker, 95@97½ free on board. We have it from good authority that development has been very satisfactory within the past month or two; it is said that there are not now over twenty-five new wells being put down in the entire producing region, and it is as certain as anything can be, that development must be continued in order to keep up the production, and it also follows, that if the production goes down the price will go up. There is no doubt, by what we can learn, that all other causes combined, has stiffened up the market within the past month, and then it should be borne in mind that, in addition to the decrease in production, the consumption is increasing. Refined is quiet and steady, with considerable inquiry, and but few sellers at current rates; 9 cars are reported to have left for Baltimore delivery, and 12 for both Philadelphia and New York.

The market for Barrels continues dull, but, as noted in our last report, makers are hopeful of obtaining prices, prices this coming month; coutinues, $1,20@1,25; city and, $1,05@1,10.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warren, P & Co Phila	618
Waring Bros	Waring Bro & Co do	600
Total		1,218

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The demand has been comparatively fair, notwithstanding the interference of the holidays, which limited the actual dealings, since our last. The better grades of stock have been offered sparingly, holders looking for advances, though the latter, in instances, have been well maintained. Domestic Fleece, grading strictly extra, is in very meagre supply and wanted. Domestic Pulled is in fair stock. Washed and Scoured stock is in increasing favor with buyers. Texas is sold nearly out of first hands. California Pulled is also in light supply. Foreign is quiet. Fall is comparatively plenty, but, meeting with more favor, shows firmness. Foreign is generally quiet. Carpet stock being most abundant. Sales have been reported since our last (part made previously of equal to 2½,000 ℔s Domestic Fleeces, in all, 4,050,000 ℔s, viz: 1,000,000 ℔s Washed do. at 35@39c; 48,000 ℔s Washed do at 33@35c; 181 bags and 40,000 ℔s Domestic Pulled at 50@48c; 16,250 ℔s Scoured at 47@49c; 3,500 ℔s Combing at 52c; 5,000 ℔s Nevada at 34@36c; 13,000 ℔s Oregon at 43c; 75,000 ℔s Texas at 18@29c; 210 bales and 191,000 ℔s Spring California at 2503@3c; 100 bales and 47,000 ℔s Fall do. at 20@24c; 20 bales Pulled do. at 46c; 11 bales Cape at 35c; 10,000 ℔s Australian Combing at 48c; 3,000 ℔s Mestiza Pulled at 70@72½c; 108 bales Russian Washed at 23@28c, gold; 8,000 ℔s Nolls at 36@37½c; and 20,000 ℔s, Port Phillip on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.
CHICAGO, December 31, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 spring 90¾c cash or seller January; 91¾c seller December; No 3 84½c; rejected 79@79½c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and prices lower; No 2 32¾@32¾c cash or seller January; rejected 30c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm at $7,50@8,12½. Pork dull and unsettled; $10,40 short; $10,87½ seller February. Lard easily and in moderate demand; $7,50@7,55 cash; $7,62½@7,65 regular; $7,55 seller February. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices, and unchanged. WHISKY—Dull at 96c.

On call Board this afternoon grain was quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork quiet and steady; sold at $10,15 seller February. Lard $10,35 seller February.

There will be no session of the Board of Trade to-morrow.

New York.
NEW YORK, December 31.—Flour quiet; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4,00@4,50; common to good $4,75@5,15; good to choice $5,00@5,60; white wheat extra western $5,75@6,40; extra Ohio $4,75@6,40; St. Louis $5,00@5,90 Rye flour and Corn meal quiet. Wheat quiet; receipts 17,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1,29@1,29½. No 2 Milwaukee $1,15@1,16; white western $1,36@1,36. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn firm; receipts 94,000 bush; old and mixed western 66@68c new high mixed and yellow 80@90c. Oats quiet; receipts 17,000 bush; mixed western 68@71c; white 70@72c. Hay firm at 85@90c. Hops quiet. Coffee very quiet at 17¾@20¾c. Sugar higher at 8⅛@8¾c. Molasses: New Orleans quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; refined 12½ crude 8c. Rosin dull at $2,45@2,45. Turpentine dull at 35c. Eggs firm at 34@32c. Pork dull at $10,75. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; western long clear 10½c. Lard heavy at 12⅜c. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady. Whisky firmer at 93c. Clover seed in moderate request at 10@10¼c.

New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—Flour: low grades continue fairly sustained; medium and fancy steady; choice and extra firm and in good demand; treble $6,87½@6; family $6@6,75. Corn dull and lower; yellow 90c; white 92c. Oats quiet at 72@73c. Corn in fair demand at $1,05@1,10. Bran quiet; prime $24. Pork: better feeling and advancing; sales reported for 600 bbls on private terms. Dry salt meats: the market we still have to look further west, to Illinois, Iowa and Missouri for our supplies and no stock is now cheaper in these than the States just named, taking the increased cost of transportation into consideration, there is not much prospect just now of any decided or permanent shrinkage in prices; there may, and no doubt will be, times when, in consequence of an oversupply, prices will recede, but the indications generally warrant the prediction that good butcher cattle are destined to hold their own for some time to come, the demand to be said to be comparatively light.

Sales have been made this week at 7¾ for extra; we are short of the amount of two cars having been sold, and another smaller lot at 7¾, and more of the same kind could easily have been disposed of at the prices in question. Good 7,25@7,50; choice 7,75@8; good to choice cows 3½@4c; common 2½@3c; bulls 3@3½c; oxen 3½@4c; fair to medium mixed stock, 5@5½; common do., 4@4¼. There has been an advance of ½ to ¾ c. on cows, stock within the past two or three weeks, and there is reason to believe that they made the most money for owners than for any having sold, as they have been much cheaper relatively at the source of supply.

The sales from Monday up until noon to day footed up 1,855 head, of which 70 cars were purchased for Philadelphia, 16 cars for New York, and the balance, 43 cars, were taken by country dealers and butchers. There were but very few cattle remaining unsold. Jacob Nesly had 4 cars on sale, but he would doubtless sell them before night, as he had 2 cars, for which he was bid 7½c, the best on the market this week. Following is a partial report of the sales:

	Average Weight.	Price.
17 Cattle	1,330	6 50
33 do	1,356	7 00
19 do	1,230	6 62
17 do	1,110	5 80
17 do	1,315	6 87
27 do	1,360	6 80
1 Bull	1,610	4 50
13 Cattle	1,315	6 80
18 do	1,209	6 30
15 do	1,400	6 87
19 do	1,200	6 25
17 do	1,200	6 25
22 do	1,398	7 00
20 do	1,300	6 87
18 do	1,254	6 66
46 do	1,165	6 12
20 do	1,300	6 75
80 do	1,260	6 40
5 do	1,780	7 25
35 do	1,470	7 25
16 Oxen	1,500	6 50
20 Cattle	1,562	5 40
5 do	1,712	7 10

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, only 19 cars during the past 24 hours, and but 41 cars from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, against 120 cars during the same time last week, the lightest "run" reported for over a month, if not this year. The market, as might be expected with a supply short of the demand, continues strong, and prices are steadily upward. Philadelphia hogs sold this morning at 7,75@7,80; Sadler H. & Co. reported a car averaging 309 ℔s, at 7,80, and we heard it stated that they did not dream of the name of the buyer or seller, that another bunch had brought 7,85. Mixed hogs sold at 7,70@7,75, and fair to prime workers at 7,60@7,65c. The indications at this writing are that there will be a still further advance before the close of the week, and we should not be surprised at a decided increase in the receipts, which is not probable.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock has also been very much unsettled favor for several weeks past, and owners, as in the case of cattle, have had a fair margin for profit. With very limited receipts and an average demand, a sharp advance in quotations has been established during the period from 5½@5¾ ₩ lb to 6@6¼ ₩ lb, and this week as much as 6½c was paid. There was no quotable change in prices of the offerings of sheep and lambs left over from last week, and the most common added many, for which buyers claimed that it to their weight, and some prices will recede, but the indications generally warrant the prediction that good butcher cattle are destined to hold their own for some time to come, the demand to be said to be comparatively light.

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19 do	1,230	6 62
17 do	1,110	5 80
17 do	1,315	6 87
27 do	1,360	6 80
1 Bull	1,610	4 50

HOME NEWS.

NO GAZETTE SATURDAY.

In order that everybody connected with the GAZETTE establishment may have an opportunity to celebrate New Year's Day in a manner most pleasing to themselves, no paper will be issued from this office Saturday.

Resulted Fatally.

It will be remembered by our readers that a colored hostler, named Lawson Winters, was kicked by a mule in the stables of the Pleasant Valley Street Car Railway on the 24th day of December, and that at the time he received his injuries it was thought they would prove fatal. After lingering until Wednesday morning, death ended his sufferings. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts as stated. Deceased resided on Taggart street, Second ward, Allegheny, was a hostler, thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The Mayor of Allegheny Cuned.

Last evening about seven o'clock a number of friends of Mayor Hugh S. Fleming, of Allegheny, assembled in his private office, and a few minutes thereafter the police force filed into the room, much to the astonishment of His Honor. He was still more surprised when Mr. W. B. Rodgers stepped forward and in a neat speech presented him with a very handsome gold-headed cane, in behalf of the members of the police force, and some of his friends. The Mayor accepted the gift, and returned his thanks in an appropriate speech, commending the police for the manner in which they have performed their duties during his occupancy of the chair as Chief Magistrate of the city.

A SAD DEATH.

A Little Child Dies Under Singular Circumstances.

Yesterday a little girl by the name of Daisy Byers, whose mother is a widow and resides on Pump alley, Second ward, Allegheny, died under very singular circumstances which led to suspicion that foul play had been practiced. It appears that the child was put to bed on Wednesday night in its usual health and showed no signs of sickness yesterday morning, but between two and three o'clock it was a corpse. After death had taken place word was sent to the Coroner, who repaired to the premises and impanelled a jury and began holding an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to show that up to the time the child was taken suddenly ill it was as well as usual; that shortly after noon Mrs. Byers left her residence for the purpose of attending to some business in the city; that shortly after her absence a boarder came into the house by the name of Hartman, who gave the child a glass of ale, which caused it to vomit blood, and finally to go into convulsions. One witness testified that about a month ago the same party brought a bottle of chiorform with him to the house and said he was going to administer some of it to the child. He testified farther that Hartman told him he had given the little girl twenty drops on some cake, after which he held the bottle to her nose for about three minutes.

A number of witnesses seemed to think Hartman was sometimes inclined to insanity—at least did not appear to be altogether right at certain periods. The investigation not being fully satisfactory to the minds of the jury, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until next Thursday. In the meantime Dr. McGee is instructed to make a *post mortem* examination, and Prof. Otto Worth is to analyze the stomach to ascertain whether or not he can discover any traces of poison.

Taken altogether the death is covered with mystery, and until the matter is further investigated it is impossible to state what brought the little one to such an untimely end.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Report for the Month of December.

The following is the report of the business transacted in the Register's office for the month of December:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

DECEDENT.	EXECUTOR.
Samuel Neely	Elizabeth Neely.
Magdeline Metzger	Frederick Metzger.
Hugh Hammond	Alice Lindsay.
Dr. A. C. Murdock	R. B. Petty.
Matthew Jones	Lucy Jones.
Martin Deitrich	Mary A. Detrich.
Christian Smith	Eliza Smith.
Peter Fauerie	John A. Farmerie.
William Miller	
Philip Fund	Augustus Seiford.
Phillip Reithel	John Bauer.
Adam [illegible]	[illegible]
James McClinchy	Martin Gray. William Carter.
Mary Ann Wernet	Rev. Stephen Wall.
Philip Paulin	Monica Paulin.
Thomas Kiddor	William F. Knox. Philip Simmons.
James W. Mackrell	O. C. Messick.
George Yeager	Mary Yeager.
Philip Seifried	
Elizabeth Highbarger	Daniel Young.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	*Administrator. Bond.*
Martha Hingly	Wm. Hingly.....$ 200
John Gorman	E. N. Fifth House of 100
Rev. Patrick Ward	Martin Ward.....10,000
John P. Ruppert	Mary Ruppert.. 3,000
Marg't D. Cleland	Jas. T. Arnold.. 1,000
Nicholas Sherlock	Bridget Sherlock.. 400
John K. Holmes	M. W. Holmes..40,000
Dr. A. C. Murdock	R. B. Petty.....30,000
Margaret Hagan	Eleanor Flocker. 600
Robert Adams	Rebecca Adams.. 100
Lydia A. Black	Mary D. Black.. 300
Michael Hagmaier	Cath. Hagmaier. 4,000
Mary J. Miller	John Layng..... 300
John Funk	Cath. Funk..... 600
William Miller	Ann Miller..... 6,000
John England	Matilda England 400
John Lyons	Eliza Lyons 1,000
Adam Reithel	P. Reithel 300
Marg. A. 9. Doherty	Wm. Doherty.... 2,000
Tm. C. Vanasdale	S. B. Vanasdale.. 1,500
John A. Hodder	Ellen Hodder.... 1,000
Mary Kaercher	J. A. Kaercher.. 3,000
C. M. Kaercher	J. A. Kaercher.. 5,000
Thos. Drummond	E. Drummond.... 1,000
Mary. R. Robertson	G. R. Robertson. 70,000
Christian T. Lappe	F. W. Lappe..... 1,000
Annie C. Kleman	T. D. Patterson.. 100
John England	J. K. Melhorn.... 400

LEGAL OR ILLEGAL.

The Constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act and the Validity of the Bonds Issued Under It Discussed at the Meeting of the Taxpayers Last Yesterday—Captain Ward and Mr. Bole on Profanity.

The Taxpayers Central Union held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

On motion of Dr. Gallaher the resolution adopted at the last meeting instructing the Finance Committee to test the liability of the city for bonds issued un der the Penn avenue act, and the validity of certain other doubtful issues of bonds, &c., was reconsidered. Mr. Gallaher wished to have stricken from the resolution that part of it providing for the testing of the legality of the Penn avenue act, because, if it should be declared unconstitutional, the bonds would not be valid and good, and they would have to be paid by the city at large instead of by the parties residing on the streets improved. He did not think the Taxpayers' Union should be in the means of bringing about such a result, but if any one person chose to test the constitutionality of the act it was all right.

Mr. Brown supported the views of Dr. Gallaher, and insisted that it was not the province of the Union to take any action in the matter.

Judge Mellon discussed the matter at considerable length, saying that the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act was not referred to in the resolution, but the legality of the bonds issued under it. He stated that if these bonds had not been legally issued they are not worth the paper they are written on, and the city cannot be compelled to pay them. The Judge held that they are not legal because they were issued in opposition to a provision of the old Constitution.

Dr. Gallaher said that if it could be shown that the general taxpayers would not have to pay the debt in case the Penn avenue act was declared unconstitutional he would be in favor of testing the matter in Court, but as there has been no decision on the question yet, it is still a matter of doubt, and hence he was in favor of not testing the legality of the act, thinking it might prove an experiment entirely too costly.

Captain Ward—I am bitterly opposed to compelling the entire city to shoulder the debt contracted under the Penn avenue act, but if it can be shown that the bonds issued in accordance with its provisions are not legal would it not be well for us to do so? I think that even if the Penn avenue act should be declared unconstitutional the parties whose properties have been benefitted would be obliged to pay the cost of the improvement, because before there was a Penn avenue act in existence it was the general law of the city that property holders benefitted by the improvement of a street should pay the cost of it.

Judge Mellon claimed that the object of the resolution was not to test the legality of the act, but to ascertain the real indebtedness of the city. He offered the following substitute for the original resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to proceed without delay to ascertain by the proper legal methods, whether the debt of the city has not already reached the Constitutional limit.

Mr. Bole—Mr. President, I think some limit should be put on the length and number of the speeches made here. I don't think Captain Ward ought to be allowed to make six speeches to one, and he should not be permitted to use profane language either.

Captain Ward—I defy any man to show that I have used a profane word here this afternoon.

Mr. Bole—You said "damned outrage."

Captain Ward—Well if you can show that that is profanity you will have on hand a bigger contract than ever you had in building an engine. I respect your orthodoxy notions and all that sort of thing, but I beg leave to state that I have not been profane at all.

Mr. Bole—If I was sick I would demand that the physician should at once tell me whether or not I was going to get well, and—

Captain Ward—Why he'd kill you at once. Be a fool if he did'nt.

Mr. Bole—Inasmuch as the city is now sick, I think the bond question should be taken to Court and have it definitely settled whether the municipality is to be made sicker by requiring the general taxpayers to pay the bonds issued under the Penn avenue act.

The substitute offered by Judge Mellon was finally adopted, and Captain Ward crossed the room and fraternized with Mr. Bole.

On motion of Mr. Norton the report of the Committee on Taxation and Classification meeting, after which the Union adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night.

The Annual Reports of Officers—A Review of the Various Departments for the Past Year—How the Municipal Machinery was Kept in Running Order.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening to hear the reports of officers for the past year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
ROLAND T. WHITE.....Clerk.

At eight o'clock President McBrier swung the gavel gracefully in this branch, and called the meeting to order. Present Messrs. Ackley, Bepler, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, Patterson, Phillips, Reed, Sweeny, Slack, Thomas, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. SLACK presented the monthly report of the Controll er.

Also the annual report of Controller Brown as follows:

Tenth Annual Report of the City comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 31, 1874.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the city ordinance governing this department, I have the honor of transmitting herewith, for your examination, the Tenth Annual Report of the City Comptroller, showing the receipts and expenditures of the City of Allegheny for the financial year commencing January 1, 1874, and ending December 31, 1874, both inclusive; also showing the financial condition of the city at the above date.

The balance remaining in the City Treasury Jan. 1, 1874, was.....$ 75,274 11

The total receipts from all sources, including the proceeds from sale of Water, Sewerage, City Property and Troy Hill Improvement Bonds was 1,264,981 64

Total.....$1,340,255 75

The disbursements for the same period, including expenditures for Water Works, sewers and the addition to City Hall building and Troy Hill Improvement was..... 1,335,179 72

Balance.....$ 5,076 02

BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt of the city on the first day of January, 1874, was $1,388,000, classified as follows:

Municipal Bonds	$ 47,000 00
Manchester Bonds	10,000 00
Renewal Bonds	117,000 00
Wharf Improvement Bonds	28,000 00
Water Main Extension Bonds	399,000 00
City Park Bonds	180,000 00
Railroad Compromise Bonds	229,000 00
Sewerage Bonds	212,000 00
Refunding Sewer Bonds	140,000 00
Troy Hill Improvement Bonds	29,000 00
	$1,388,000 00

The debt of the city has increased during the year for the following purposes:

Water Extension	$ 79,000 00
Sewerage Purposes	96,000 00
Addition to City Hall Building	30,000 00
Troy Hill Improvement	29,000 00
Total issue	$1,622,000 00
Less amount redeemed and canceled during the year:	
Park Bonds, first issue	$20,000 00
4 per ct. R. R. Compromise Bonds	18,000 00
Manchester 6 per cent. Bonds	9,500 00— 47,500 00
Total indebtedness of city	$1,574,500 00

The increase in our indebtedness has been caused by the issue of bonds for the completion of the Water Works sewerage purposes, the addition to City Hall building, and also for the completion of the Troy Hill road.

The receipts for the year have fallen short of the estimates $77,956.36, which is caused mainly by the large amount of unpaid taxes placed in the hands of collectors for collection. The revenues from other sources, with few exceptions have come up to the estimates made at the beginning of the year.

In closing this report, your Comptroller would take occasion to congratulate Councils and the citizens on the financial condition and standing of the city. By comparison with other cities of similar size, Allegheny exhibits a sound financial and conservative condition, whilst her public improvements consisting of wharves, water works, market houses, engine houses, parks, city buildings, fire alarm system, sewerage, &c., are far in advance of other places of much larger size, and will compare well with those of any city in the land. These public works being in the main completed, there will be little occasion for a further enlargement of the bonded indebtedness, and hereafter our energies can be directed in the future to the payment of the bonded debt. As will be seen from the report elsewhere, the sinking fund, now made necessary by law, has been appropriated to the payment of bonds maturing, and in the future the amount paid on the bonded debt will increase with each year. This is a gratifying prospect for the taxpayer, and I take great pleasure in directing attention to it.

Your Comptroller returns thanks to the several members of Councils and all the committees for their uniform courtesy and assistance shown him in the discharge of his official duties.

For further details reference is made to the accompanying documents.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BROWN,
Comptroller.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1, 1874.	Balance on hand	$ 75,274 11
Amount	received from Park Fund No. 1	26,252 08
Poor Fund No. 1		68,473 30
Poor Fund No. 2		157,246 26
Sewer Fund No. 1		33,950 81
Sewer Fund No. 2		96,582 41
Bills payable—proceeds of notes		63,254 15
Interest on sinking fund		1,232 70
Proceeds of water bonds		79,320 35
Proceeds of city property bonds		30,249 70
33 assessment of water rents		2,027 75
Markets		19,068 70
Business tax		14,780 64
Wharves and landings		2,316 38
Diamond sales		2,601 33
Fourth ward do		176 56
Second ward do		4,347 63
City taxes		197,500 66
Wood and bark		1,512 48
Street permits		841 50
Sundry sources		648 24
Interest on unexpended balances		3,980 30
Fines and forfeitures		3,752 00
Delinquent taxes		81,304 28
Lot regulations and sewer permits		1,617 50
Vehicle license		9,451 20
Water rents on new buildings		294 15
Water rents per meter		9,831 74
Water taxes		78,876 44
Sale of ferrules		1,255 85
Ground rents		1,653 80
Board measuring		10 00
Collecting school tax		1,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co		3,400 00
P. A. & M. R. W. Co		3,046 42
U. S. P. O. department		820 00
Y. R. R. Co		847 65
Board of Health		265 00
Proceeds of Troy Hill bonds		29,507 50
Special assessments, grading and paving streets		159,271 56
Special assessments, construction of sewers		33,243 67
Special assessments, opening streets		37,882 45
Special assessments, construing of board walks		472 47
Total		$1,340,255 75

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid on appropriation.

No. 1.	Salaries	$ 32,655 41
" 2.	Interest	47,760 85
" 3.	Fire Department	46,268 48
" 4.	Printing	6,882 41
" 5.	Streets	49,062 55
" 6.	Wharves and landings	6,384 54
" 7.	Surveys	5,061 15
" 8.	Police	41,698 38
" 9.	Contingent fund	24,393 78
" 11.	Water Works	116,832 05
" 12.	Outstanding warrants	1,989 01
" 13.	Gas	23,076 38
" 14.	Sinking fund	23,947 45
" 15.	In on wharf bonds	1,960 00
" 16.	City property	46,896 50
" 17.	Health	2,188 09
" 19.	Markets	348 88
"	Park Commission	12,175 59
Park Fund No. 1		21,116 55
"		5,587 92
Poor Fund No. 1		74,168 22
" " 2		156,967 67
Sewer Fund No. 1		30,974 38
" " 2		103,522 14
Bills payable (notes)		115,000 00
Ref'd'g sewer assessment		263 54
Troy Hill improvement		40,740 50
4 per cent. Sinking fund		42,638 00
Special assessment for grading and paving streets		165,594 87
Sewer construction		34,786 20
Opening and Widening streets		42,691 18
Board walks		447 02
Balance		5,076 02
		$1,340,255 75

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, chairman of the Street Committee, presented the annual report of that committee. They reported the total expenditures of this department during the year to be $49,128.80. They reported that during the year their exposures had been unusually heavy, on account of the washing away of a large portion of River avenue and the Boals of July 26th, and also the caving in of a large portion of the Spring Garden avenue sewer. The principal contracts let during the year were for the improvement of Henderson and Charles streets and McClure avenue, all of which, it is expected, will be completed during 1875. They also reported the completion of the Troy Hill road. They commended Street Commissioners W. W. Tyson and Alex. Hanna, and Street Inspector Israel Hoag, for the able and energetic manner in which they have performed their several duties.

THE DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

Mr. W. W. Tyson, Street Commissioner of the Eastern District, reports as follows in regard to the operations in his district during the year:

The total expenditures were $32,776.01; of this amount $15,702.24 were expended for unusual and extraordinary expenses. On December 18, 1873, about 1,100 feet of River avenue were washed away. This was repaired at a cost of $5,631.58. He also reported that the break of 115 feet in the Spring Garden avenue sewer, between Williams and Perry streets, had been repaired and put in good condition.

He then referred to the flood of July 26th, and after giving a short but graphic description of that calamity he submitted the following facts in regard to it: The streets in this district that were most affected were Spring Garden avenue, East street, Madison avenue, O'Hara and Centre streets. The greatest height of water on East street was five feet eight inches; at the corner of Vinial street and Spring Garden avenue it rose to a height of eleven feet two inches.

PROPERTY AFFECTED.

	Loss.
Frame houses entirely destroyed, 14	$12,950
Brick houses entirely destroyed, 3	6,500
Frame stables entirely destroyed, 42	4,200
Slaughter houses entirely destroyed, 9	1,600
Factories entirely destroyed, 2	11,000
Frame houses damaged, 133	1,645
Brick houses damaged, 28	5,850
Factories and shops, 10	9,800
Total	$53,190

This, however, does not include the loss of household goods, stock in store or factories, loss to the city by street and boardwalks damaged, and sewers injured, $20,000.

There were 67 animals drowned and afterwards removed from the scene of the flood:

	Value.
Horses, 116	$15,060
Horned cattle, 76	3,800
Sheep and hogs, 120	700
Total	$19,560

Although the storm only lasted about one hour and ten minutes the damage done by it in this district is estimated at about $200,000.

He then referred to the aid given to the many sufferers by the citizens, and also referred to the valuable aid rendered by the militia under command of Gen. A. L. Pearson.

The whole expense of cleaning up and putting the flooded district in proper condition was $7,051.87.

In conclusion he returned his thanks to the residents of the flooded district for the manner in which they assisted and aided him in the work of putting the district in a good condition after the flood.

The sanitary engineer submitted the annual report of Mr. Alex. Hanna, Street Commissioner of the Western District.

He reported the total expenditures in his department during the year to be $23,054.54. Included in this amount is $1,920.28, secured for extraordinary expenses during the flood of July 26th. He collected during the year $917.24, for street permits, &c.

Also, the annual report of the City Engineer, Charles Davis, from which the following extracts are taken:

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The total length of streets graded and paved during this year is 21,717 feet, or in round numbers 4 1-10 miles, and at a cost of $193,042.45.

Twenty-four plans for proposed openings and extensions, with estimates of cost, showing property affected by and contiguous to such improvements, and representing in length some 10 miles of projected streets, have been prepared. This work is under the supervision of the Survey Committee, and was performed, together with other special work, by a corps of three men, Mr. C. M. Bird, Engineer in charge, assisted by Messrs. Chas. Ehlers and Chas. J. Read, the two latter, in addition to the duties thus imposed, are employed as general draughtsmen.

Levels have been run and profiles made for twenty-seven streets, aggregating a length of 9 4-10 miles. The street paving for the past eight years foots up some 45 miles. The total length of paved streets in the city is 75 miles. All of this, with the exception of one short street (Stockton avenue, paved with "locust block" and "Stowe" pavements) is cobble-stones. The street list this year embraces one item of more than ordinary magnitude—the Troy Hill road. This improvement cost in round numbers $92,000. In consequence of the heavy and complex character of the work, unusual supervision is required.

The work at Sweetwater's Run entrenchment fails under the charge of the first assistant, Mr. Wm. K. Carille, assisted by Mr. Carl Wynne, during the busy season a third party was employed. Mr. Chas. Hayden, who accepted the service without pay as an educational aid. The committee at the outset of the year, revised the general specifications for streets, incorporating several new features in style of work, and making such additions and modifications as would secure more permanent work.

Many of the streets just completed, or in course of construction required heavy retaining walls and other special work, and conditions which added largely to the duties of the force assigned to street work. The general appearance and character of the completed work for this year as compared with former years, fully attests the wisdom of Councils in their action in appointing a street inspector, as was suggested in my last report.

The Appointee, Mr. Israel V. Hoag has discharged his duties fearlessly, and faithfully, and has succeeded with the full approbation of the committee, and by the cheerful acquiescence of the contractors, in working a much needed reform in the execution of street work.

1,125 property descriptions have been entered and plotted during the year. The necessary clerical help for this work, and for making apportionments for street and sewer assessments, &c., is performed by one assistant, Mr. James Johnson.

210 surveys have been made, and the proceeds, $1,145, paid into the city treasury. The amount collected and paid into the treasury is $299.

The annexed tabulated statement gives the result of the year's work as 1 9-10 miles of sewers, with a total of $98,896.24—$16,555.83 of which is chargeable to the property abutting, and the balance to the city. The total length of sewers built under the new sewer law to date is 20 1-10 miles, at a cost of $665,498.29. The bulk of the sewerage this year has been in the Butcher's Run district, the locality most damaged by the late disastrous flood. At the time of the subsidence of the flood the East end of the Butcher's Run sewer was in process of construction, but not in use. The sewer has been stopped at Hoeveler's Glue Works for want of funds to continue the work.

The sewer from Concord street through to Chestnut and Centre streets, to Church alley, was built since the flood to replace the old stone culvert destroyed. This department continues in charge of Mr. Wm. H. Faulkner.

Had the sewerage been completed from the river through this district, no doubt but much of the disastrous consequences would have been averted, but it is difficult to conceive how any ordinary underground passage would have carried the water harmlessly away, freighted as it was, with wrecks of buildings, fences, and planks from the plank road picked up in its passage down the valley.

The chief element of destruction in this flood, in Butcher's Run, was the debris referred to. Timber of all sizes which caused the water to get a heavy head,—these dams then breaking by the surcharged waters and precipitating the flood below with increased force. In Wood's Run the destruction and loss of life was not so great, for the reason that the valley was less compactly built up.

It would hardly be judicious even with the experience gained by the flood, to construct sewers of a size sufficient to carry off such extraordinary flows. They would be so disproportionate to the ir ordinary uses as to make them worthless, as sanitary agents to say nothing of the enormous expense.

Such storms are of rare occurence in this section. This one portook more of the nature of cloud burst than anything. On this side of the river the heaviest fall of rain occurred at the heads of the three valleys—Woods run, Butchers run and Spring Garden run, centering at the base of a cone like ridge, which forms the northern part of the city. The waters assumed the proportions of a flood in each of these valleys, long before they reached the city limits.

RECAPITULATION.

	Streets.		
Streets graded and paved previous to 1874	Miles. 20 9-10	$	$1,621,097 78
Streets graded and paved during 1874	4 1-10		193,042 45
Total	25		$1,814,140 23
	Sewers.		
Sewers built previous to 1874	20.70	$	662,304 65
Sewers built during 1874	1 9-10		98,896 24
Total	22 68-100		$761,200 89

Subdivided as follows:

0.4	Miles stone sewer, costing	$	6,500 00
9.83	" pipe " "		146,862 81
12.45	" brick " "		607,838 08
			$761,200 89

Expense to property abutting.. $ 367,634 73
" " City..... 393,566 16
$761,200 89

Assessments to property on streets and sewers to Jan. 1, 1875..... $2,181,774 96

Assessments to city on streets and sewers to Jan. 1, 1875..... 393,566 16

Grand total..... $2,575,341 12

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DAVIS.

Also, the report of the City Solicitor, Mr. W. R. Rodgers, showing the business attended to in his department during the past year.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. Voegtly, from the Survey Committee, presented the annual report of that committee. They reported the expenditure of $5,031.15 during the year. The most important openings during the year were those of the extension of Beaver avenue, opening and widening of Perrysville road and opening of Federal lane, but through the negligence of viewers appointed there has been no report made as yet, except in the case of Federal lane. They recommended that some action be taken by Councils to compel viewers to attend to the matters referred to them.

They also referred to the plan for the improvement of Butcher's Run flooded district which was before them, in connection with the Street Committee, and referred the matter to the incoming Councils for adjustment. For further details they refer to the report of the City Engineer, Mr. Chas. Davis.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the annual report of that committee.

They reported the expenditure of $116,481.90 during the past year.

They reported the completion of the new pumping engine and machinery at the water works, and the accident which occurred to the engine shortly after it was started, and that it had been repaired, and was now working successfully. The committee thought that the new works were a perfect success, and would supply the city with an abundance of water for years to come. They also reported that the old engines had been placed in first class condition.

They then referred to the unsafe condition of the water basin on Troy Hill, and that they had had plans prepared for its enlargement and improvement, and had received bids for making these improvements, the lowest of which was that of Messrs. McNaugher & Co., which was $35,954. They urged upon the incoming Councils the necessity of making this improvement to the basin with as little delay as possible. In conclusion, the committee referred to the reports of Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Water Works, and Mr. James Nichol, Assessor of Water Rents, for further details in regard to the department, and commended both these gentlemen for their strict attention to their respective duties.

The Assessor of Water Rents, Mr. Jas Nicholl, made the following annual report of the buildings using water and the assessment upon the same, as follows:

9,471 houses, stores and offices	$107,651 28
979 lawn and pavement hose	2,940 00
4 cotton factories	1,420 00
2 woolen mills	265 00
19 planing and saw mills	1,055 00
16 foundries and machine shops	616 50
1 car wheel foundry	60 00
1 locomotive works	150 00
5 flour mills	190 00
8 lead and oil works	1,140 00
1 steel spring and axle works	150 00
10 cabinet and turning shops and planing mills	475 00
3 railroad shops and stations	1,055 00
1 State prison	1,200 00
Street railways	148 86
2 malleable iron works	230 00
Miscellaneous shops, breweries, tanneries, slaughter houses, &c	4,845 00
Total of first assessment	$123,391 74
Second assessment	2,609 67
Assessment for building	1,380 50
Amount by meter 1st and 2nd quarters	4,794 89
Estimate by meter 3rd and 4th quarters	4,647 11
Total for 1874	$137,023 91
Total for 1873	125,158 70
Increase	$ 11,865 21

The assessment by meters is on 2 railroads, 1 passenger railway, 1 gas company, 2 foundries, 1 cotton factory, 1 woolen mill, 9 tanneries, 8 breweries, and 1 malt house.

During the year there has been erected 201 new houses, principally of the middle class, 2 school houses, 1 fire engine house, within reach of hydrant water, and there are a number more in process of erection.

There are 11,864 families that use hydrant water, an increase of 387 over last year.

Also, the report of the Superintendent of Water Works.

Superintendent Paul presents some figures, from which the following are compiled:

Amount expended on Pumping Works	$ 33,946 57
Amount expended on streets	40,809 93
Amount expended on new works	30,314 63
Total	$104,871 13
Amount received for ferrules	$ 1,355 56

PIPE LAID DURING THE YEAR.

Ten-inch	3,068 feet.
Six-inch	5,961 feet.
Four-inch	2,715 feet.
Main pipe in river, 24-inch	350 feet.
Whole number feet distributing pipe (2.31 miles)	12,104 feet.

STOP-GATES AND FIRE PLUGS.

Stop-gates	71
Fire-plugs	71

The Superintendent also reports that the running time of the old works the past year amounted to 399 days of ten hours each, of the new works 71 days of eight hours each.

The Superintendent calls the attention of Councils to the fact of the condition of the basin, and urges some improvement to be made at the earliest possible moment.

He also says that the dissatisfaction at the short supply of water last year will not likely occur again, and predicts that the new engine will have as many friends at the end of next year as it had enemies to begin with.

The Superintendent also says that the question of a high service reservoir to supply the upper portion of the city is one of great importance and one that Councils should take into consideration at the earliest possible moment.

THE PARKS.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the annual report of the Park Commission.

They reported the expenditure of $17,763.51 during the year, and they still have a balance of $325.62 in the Treasury to their credit. The amount expended for construction during the year was $266.82, and the amount spent for maintenance, including police, labor, materials, cutting grass, &c., was $12,860.88.

They then referred to the resolutions before Council, by which it was proposed to abolish the Commission. They take exceptions to the resolutions and to the statement that the Parks are completed. They claim that the work is not completed as contemplated by the act of Assembly of 1868, as there is still a portion of the park grounds in the First ward, which are unimproved, and besides this there is a good deal more work to be done before they can be completed. They do not desire to resist the authority of Councils but merely call the attention of Councils to the fact. In conclusion, they recommended Councils to appropriate sufficient money for the year to maintain the Parks and to improve the yet unimproved portions of it, in case they decided to abolish the Commission.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved a suspension of the rules to take up new business. Carried.

Mr. VOEGTLY then offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer the contract for grading and paving Henderson street, from Mr. John Huckestine to Messrs. McNaugher & Co., upon the filing of an acceptance of the contract by Messrs. McNaugher & Co., and they agreeing to take all the responsibilities of the contract as it is now legally let.

The resolution was amended by requesting the Street Committee to make the change—and as so amended passed. (The understanding was that the committee would be called together after the Council meeting to make the change.)

The Chair presented the vetoes of two ordinances by the Mayor. The one ordinance was for the grading and paving of Preble avenue. The other was for the grading and paving of Williams street, from Ohio to Perry street.

The vetoes were considered separately. The ordinance for the improvement on Williams street was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The ordinance in reference to Preble avenue was laid over.

Reports were all received and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT M'BRIER COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. PATTERSON, (Mr. Ackley in the chair) offered the following:

WHEREAS, With the outgoing of the Select Council of 1874, our worthy President, Mr. James McBrier, retires from Council, and severs his connection with an official position which he has long adorned, therefore,

Resolved, That we as Councilmen, who have enjoyed personal and official intercourse with our President, Mr. James McBrier, bear unanimous testimony to the high judgment, the impartiality, the urbanity, and the conscientiousness with which he has discharged the onerous duties of President of Select Council.

Resolved, That his intimacy from Council, this body loses one of its most valued and honored members, and the city one of its most honest, faithful and competent public servants.

Resolved, That he deserves and is hereby tendered the thanks of this Council, as the representatives of the people, for his long and faithful services in the interests of the city, and that he bears with him to his private life the personal friendship and the sincere good wishes of all his colleagues, as well as the genuine esteem of the people in whose interests he has labored so long and so well.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The recipient of this flattering testimonial of esteem was called to his feet by this action, and in response to the expression of good will from his colleagues, said:

Gentlemen of the Select Council:

I have looked forward to the time that I should address you from the duties of my position with a sense of pleasure. Now when the time has arrived that I am officially called on to bid you farewell, and thank you for your kind words, I feel a regret in doing so, and am not equal to the duty of expressing myself in proper language.

It is now fourteen years since I first became a member of these Councils. Ten years of which have been spent in this branch and nine of which I have had the honor to be its presiding officer. I would be insensible indeed, if I were not somewhat impressed in leaving those with whom I have been so long associated. It has been my good fortune to always have had the cordial support of Councils, and especially this Council, who have been specially courteous in their intercourse.

I may say, without, perhaps, any tinge of egotism, that I have honestly endeavored to do my duty as a representative of the people. I have sometimes been called upon to speak and vote against measures which I conceived were against public interests, and sometimes to contribute my voice for unpopular side. But I acted from conscientious motives, and carried out my resolution that I would neither serve friend or foe at the expense of my convictions of duty.

If I had done otherwise I might have gained a temprary popularity but at a sacrifice that would have been too great. I endeavored to discharge my duty without fear or favor and to the best of my ability, and when I have failed it has been not from disposition but from inability. The heart has been right if the head sometimes has erred.

You will, I know, not think me self-commendatory if I recall a fact or two in connection with my service in this body. It is equally appertain to most of you who have been my colleagues. I refer to the changes which have been made since I entered Council. From my long service I have been identified with all the principal improvements of the city, its streets, sewers, parks and water works. I have seen the city pass from the old four wards to eleven, from a city of twenty-four thousand to that of sixty thousand, and I am glad to hear testimony that in the main the affairs of the city have been intelligently and economically managed; there have been no doubt mistakes, but I think no dishonesty.

And now when I am called upon to bid you an official farewell, I cannot help being impressed with the parting. I had anticipated the severance of our ties, but did not think it would be such a task. It seems to be like breaking up an old habit. I have been coming in and going out of this place for so many years, that my attendance here came to be like a strong habit that, when put to the test, I find hard to break up. But though I shall not be with you officially again, I shall still take a lively interest in your actions.

Let me now, gentlemen, express—though faintly, my appreciation of all your kindness to me, and of your kinds words to-night. Believe me, I shall ever treasure up your kind words and acts as the most pleasant of my memories. I certainly reciprocate your kindly feelings, and, in bidding you farewell, wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The remarks of President McBrier were applause.

Messrs. Slack, Bepler and Thomas, retiring members, made brief remarks, and Messrs. Voegtly and Patterson would up the speech-making with a hearty tribute to the efficiency of President McBrier, and gave expression to the regret of Council that he was about to retire from their midst.

Council then adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

SAMUEL HASTINGS.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

President Hastings called this branch to order at eight o'clock, when the following members were present: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Eberhardt, Golden, Hare, Johnston, Klicker, Lockhart, Price, Peters, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Stroube, Stone, Wettach, Walter, Wilson, and President Hastings.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was on motion dispensed with.

Mr. WALTERS presented an ordinance granting Robert M. Blair the right to erect a frame building. Referred.

Also, resolution for flag stone crossing on Madison avenue. Referred.

Also, resolution for gas lamps on River avenue. Referred.

Mr. BURTON a resolution for a gas lamp on Anderson street. Referred.

Mr. PETERS a resolution for an iron culvert on Third street. Referred.

The unfinished business on the desk was taken up and all actions of S. C. concurred in.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SHOLES, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented the annual report of that committee. They reported the purchase of two new steam fire engines during the year, which was found necessary to place the department in an efficient condition. They also reported the completion of the Troy Hill and the Fourth Ward Engine House, and that they are both now occupied.

They reported the suspension of Mr. McCandless, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and the appointment of Mr. George Winn to take charge of the line, who, since his appointment has kept it in excellent condition. They then referred to the purchase of the fire alarm bell, and state that in their opinion it is a first-class one, but they are of the opinion that the location in which it is placed is a very poor one,